TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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The Netherlands: growth and development of trade within the EEC

by Eric Patterson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, The Hague

THE purpose of this article is to give some of the more essential facts about the Netherlands and to trace the development of her economy and the growth of her external trade as a member of the European Economic Community.

Fourteen years ago when the Netherlands entered the European Common Market there were, as there are today in the United Kingdom, doubts in various quarters as to the wisdom of the move. There was a general feeling that for political reasons it was necessary for the Netherlands to participate, but there was concern in many sectors of the Netherlands economy about the effects of removing the various trade barriers to her Continental competitors. Some people apparently saw her entry into the EEC as 'a leap in the dark'.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. A second article on the opportunities for British exporters in the Netherlands will be published shortly.

An industrial-based economy

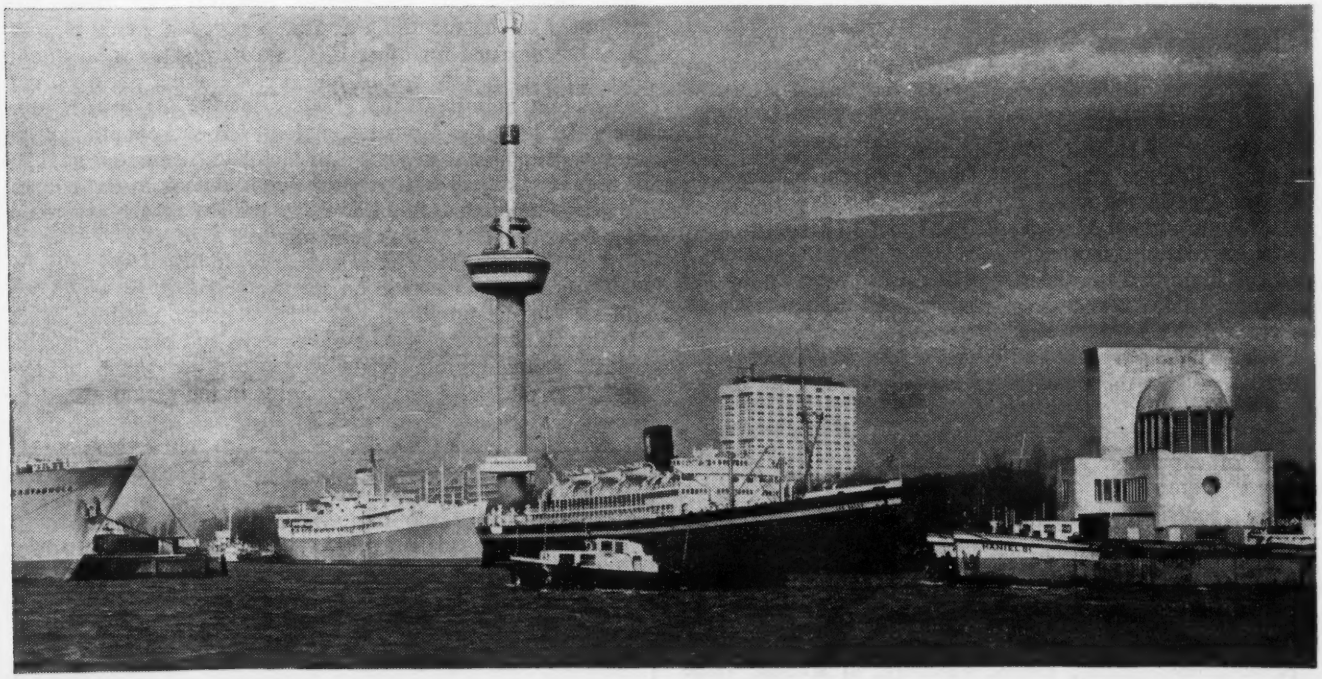
It is surprising how many people there are who still think of the Netherlands as being primarily an agricultural country. Many others are aware that this is no longer so but still have not grasped just how far the swing has been from an agricultural-based to an industrial-based economy.

The Netherlands has a population of over 13 million people concentrated in an area of just over 13,000 sq. miles which makes her the most densely populated country in the world. Fifty per cent of the population live in the western part of the country known as the Randstad—broadly the area between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and The Hague—which in fact comprises less than 5 per cent of the total area of the country.

Agriculture and horticulture, formerly the mainstay of the economy, now account for only about 7 per cent of the gross national product and provide employment for only 8 per cent of the total work force. By contrast, the high degree of industrialisation and technological advance of the past 20 years has meant that industry in 1969 accounted for 42 per cent of the total labour force of four and a half millions. Exports of agricultural and horticultural products now account for only about 27 per cent of total exports.

Originally the nature of the Netherlands industry was largely determined by her main roles as a shipping nation and an agricultural producer, although ship building, engineering, food processing and cotton textile were major industries.

The possession and further development of major harbours in the Rhine/Meuse/Scheldt estuary, giving access to a large area of Central Europe, and the discovery of a very large natural gas field in North Holland have been factors of particular influence in the industrialisation process in this country in recent years. The establishment of new industries



Rotterdam harbour with the Euromast in the foreground.

to replace the coal mining industry in the province of Limburg has also resulted in major changes so that today the industrial spectrum covers heavy engineering of all sorts, the production of electrical and electronic goods, nuclear plant, oil refining, petrol chemicals, pharmaceuticals and plastics, synthetic fibres and steel, and there is a wide range of lighter industry.

As with other EEC member countries the Netherlands, since joining the Community in 1957, has experienced a high rate of expansion and has participated in a very large growth of intra-Community trade. The increase in her GNP has shown an average annual growth rate of over 5 per cent at constant prices. The standard of living of her people has also improved considerably in the period that has elapsed since the signing of the Treaty of Rome. In the 10 years to 1968 real wages grew by 75 per cent. During this period of rapid economic growth the rate of increase in the standard of living put the Dutch citizen at the top of the EEC league table, while at the same time Holland stood second only to France in the rate of growth of productivity in manufacturing. Also in the 10 year period 1958-68 the Netherlands led the way in the increase of gross national product per head of the population with 135 per cent.

In 1970 the average adult Dutch worker enjoyed a total of between 17 and 31 paid days holiday per year compared with his British counterpart's 16 to 21. His expenditure on the main consumer items follows closely on the pattern in the United Kingdom for such things as food, drink and tobacco, rent, fuel, lighting, clothing and footwear, but on household goods he spends half as much again while on recreation he spends rather less and on transport only half as much. Sixty-five per cent of Dutch households possess a car, 85 per cent have television, 80 per cent have a refrigerator and 45 per cent have a telephone. Other interesting comparisons show that on housing—a particular problem in this small and congested country—9.6 new dwellings were completed per 1,000 inhabitants in 1969 compared with 6.9 in the United Kingdom. The Dutch worker also has a good reputation where strikes are concerned he lost fewer days through disputes than any of his opposite numbers in the EEC save Germany with an annual average of only 12 days per thousand workers in the period 1965-69.

Trade development

In the period 1958 to 1969 total world exports increased by about 120 per cent. Total Dutch exports increased by 197 per cent in the same period, while her exports to the rest of the Common Market increased by 327 per cent. Total Dutch imports also increased substantially (by 188 per cent), and her imports from the rest of the EEC went up by 292 per cent. Tables 1 and 2 set out some of the main figures by value and also show the percentage increase during that period, in Dutch exports to the rest of the world and to the EEC as well as the increase in exports from some of her main trading partners into the Netherlands.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, during the rapid period of expansion in the Netherlands economy, and the marked increase in intra-Community trade since 1957, Britain's contribution to total Dutch imports has not shown anything like the improvement of our main continental competitors within the Community. In fact by 1970 our share had declined from 8 per cent in 1957 to 5.7 per cent compared with significant gains by the EEC generally and by West Germany, France and Italy in particular.

Nevertheless, quietly, almost stealthily, in straight value terms, the Netherlands last year moved up to about equal

TABLE 1. EXPORTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS (FLS. MILLIONS)

(Fls. 8.5 = £1 sterling)

	1958	1969	Per cent increase
Total	12,227	36,074	197
To the EEC	5,080	21,691	327

TABLE 2. IMPORTS INTO THE NETHERLANDS (FLS. MILLIONS)

	1958	1969	Per cent increase
Total	13,774	39,797	188
From EEC	5,762	22,553	292
From West Germany	2,683	10,618	296
From Belgium/Luxembourg	2,459	7,045	186
From France	377	3,088	720
From Italy	243	1,802	642
From UK	1,017	2,262	124
From USA	1,551	3,862	149

Table 3 shows how much of Holland's total imports in 1969 came from her EEC partners, the United Kingdom and the United States—and how their percentage contribution compared with their performance in 1958.

TABLE 3. NETHERLANDS IMPORTS IN 1969 (FLS. MILLIONS)

		Per cent of total	Per cent in 1958
Total	39,797		
Ex EEC	22,553	56.7	42.0
Ex West Germany	10,618	26.8	19.3
Ex Belgium Luxembourg	7,045	17.8	17.8
Ex France	3,088	7.8	2.7
Ex Italy	1,802	4.5	1.8
Ex UK	2,262	5.7	7.2
Ex USA	3,862	9.7	11.2

third (with the Republic of Ireland) in the league table of Britain's export markets behind the USA and West Germany. And, although this remarkable elevation can partly be attributed to the recording at Dutch ports of goods cleared there but destined for other EEC markets, there is no doubt that Holland is now one of our major trading partners and presents an important and growing market for British products. In 1970 the United Kingdom was the country's fifth largest supplier, exports to Holland amounting to FLS. 2,766 million. In that year Dutch exports to the United Kingdom amounted to FLS. 2,979 million or slightly more than 5 per cent of Britain's total imports.

In a future edition of *Trade and Industry* we will be featuring a second article on the Netherlands, in which we will set out the broad opportunities it presents as a market for British exporters and consider ways and means whereby British manufacturers might improve their share of the market in value and percentage terms in the period ahead.

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What the Government is doing to tackle unemployment

—Mr. John Davies

SPEAKING to the Newspaper Society in London on October 6, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, strongly denied that the Government is indifferent to unemployment. 'I want to make it clear beyond doubt,' he said, 'that those who suggest that the Government has done nothing about reducing unemployment are acting both cynically and dishonestly: we have done a very great deal to tackle the problem and we shall continue to do so.

'Nationally, the Chancellor has taken massive steps to stimulate demand and investment—the most extensive measures for many years. Tax reductions will amount to £1,100 million this year and £1,400 million next. Hire purchase controls have gone; ceiling controls on bank lending have been replaced by more flexible arrangements; and bank rate, now 5 per cent is the lowest for nearly seven years.

"Alongside the national measures we have very substantially improved the special inducements for industry to expand where unemployment is highest. We have listed the whole of West Central Scotland, Tyneside and Wearside and additional localities in South Wales as special development areas, so that these older industrial areas—whose problems have proved so intractable—now receive the top level of assistance. In the development areas as a whole including the special development areas, we have raised building grants by 10 percentage points to 35 per cent or 45 per cent; loan facilities are more readily available on favourable terms; and there are big incentives for investing in plant and machinery through the new tax allowances, which are much more widely available than investment grants ever were. In the special development areas we have raised operational grants, to help new firms moving in with all the extra problems they face, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of salary and wages costs in their first three years.

'To help in the short term the Government is making large additional sums available for infrastructure projects in development areas which can be substantially completed by March 1973. The total value of these projects is likely to be over £160 million—and they will provide not only much wider employment over the coming months, but also valuable improvements in the attractions of the development areas.'

Encouraging signs

'Meanwhile—and it is important we should take this well on board—there have recently emerged signs of increasing demand. For example the July and August figures show that retail sales are growing, with sharp increases in durables. In the same months registrations of new cars were about a quarter higher than their rate in the second quarter, and private house-building starts were at their highest level for over two years. In addition British exports have been increasing in volume this year after running flat for some 18 months.

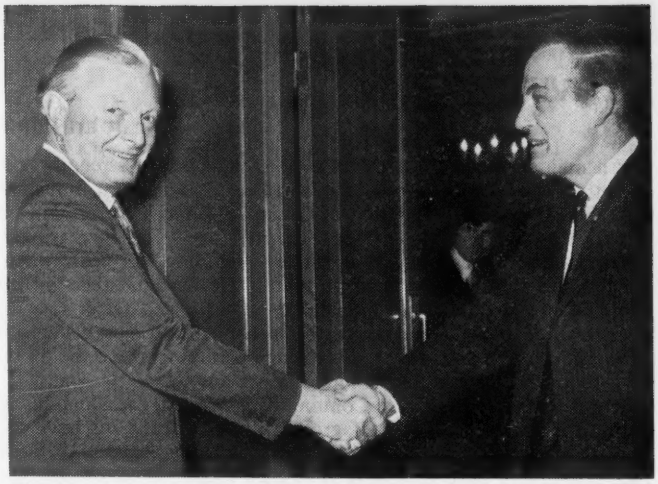
'By taking their investment decisions now—when there is still capacity to spare and delivery dates are short—firms can get into the best position for exploiting opportunities arising from the expansion which is on the way. And the case for positive investment decisions will be even stronger later this month once Parliament has made its decision on joining the European Community.

'Joining the Community will provide the additional impulse we need for greater total investment by British industry. Moreover, I believe that UK membership will bring more foreign investment—and hence more jobs—into the country.

'At present European investment in Britain is modest. Because many countries of Europe have acute shortages of experienced industrial labour, I am convinced that free movement of capital within the enlarged Community will lead to considerable EEC interest in British industrial areas which can offer the skills needed by modern industry.

'A Britain which is part of an enlarged EEC should also attract a bigger share of North American investment, since American firms will see the advantage of supplying the big tariff free market from an English-speaking country.

'The question is sometimes asked whether, once inside the Community, we shall be able to pursue effective regional policies to make sure that all parts of the country will benefit from rising national prosperity. I have no hesitation in answering "yes". One of the Community's basic purposes—written firmly into the Treaty of Rome—is that there should be balanced development of all regions. The policies for achieving this are primarily the responsibility of member countries.'



The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies (left), being greeted at Painters Hall, London, by Mr. Ray Tindle, President of the Newspaper Society. Mr. Davies spoke at a luncheon given by the Society.

BEHA annual report

SPEAKING at the Annual General Meeting of the British Export Houses Association (BEHA) Lord Erroll of Hale, the President, stressed the efforts which the Association is making to improve the economic and financial environment in which Britain's merchants and traders operate.

In 1970 British Export Houses promoted, handled and financed about 20 per cent of Britain's exports, ie £1,600 million worth of exports. In addition, they financed at least £800 million worth of external trade, which earned not less than £50 million in invisible earnings.

Lord Erroll pointed out that while, with the easing of credit restrictions in general, export finance had become more readily available, the decision in September 1970 to increase the fixed export finance rate for capital goods covered by ECGD's banker's guarantee from a nominal level of 5½ per cent to 7 per cent had dealt a severe blow to exporters negotiating medium and long term contracts for the export of capital goods.

The reduction of the bank rate to 5 per cent has emphasised the disparity between the fixed rate at 7 per cent and market rates. There was a cogent case for a reduction in the fixed rate.

Lord Erroll said that BEHA had therefore submitted to the Government and Bank of England a scheme for reintroducing a viable fixed rate at, say, a nominal 6 per cent together with an equalisation fund, from which the clearing banks could be reimbursed when the general level of interest rates exceeded 6 per cent and into which they would make payments when the general level fell below 6 per cent. The authorities had not so far responded to this suggestion but BEHA was pressing the case and discussions were promised.

The Association had also taken up with the DTI the question of improving the ECGD external trade policy which would encourage export houses to seek further invisible earnings in this important field.

Mr. Simon Kimmins, chairman of BEHA, reported that the Association was actively discussing with the Customs and Excise the impact of the Value Added Tax on export houses. The Association was hopeful that ways and means of reducing the likely burden of VAT on export houses could be agreed with the Customs and Excise.

Retailing vital to economic growth

—Sir John Eden

'As a major service industry retailing is vital to the strength and growth of our whole economy' Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, told the Menswear Association of Great Britain at a convention in Harrogate this on October 6. 'Britain's need for increasingly efficient—and increasingly imaginative— retailing will grow when we join the Community', said Sir John. 'Through membership of the EEC we shall get the opportunity to achieve a faster rise in prosperity. In those circumstances both retailers and manufacturers of menswear will want to be in a strong position to make the most of a larger and increasingly more affluent market.

'Over a long period the Community's present members have enjoyed a much faster rate of growth than anything we have so far managed in Britain'. Taking the Six as a group, between 1958-69 their consumers' expenditure per head grew by 4.3 per cent annually, compared with a bare 2 per cent in Britain. Such a rapid increase in prosperity is, of course, reflected in a commensurate increase of retail sales. We also know that, whatever the differences between economists in Britain, businessmen in the Six think that creation of the Community is a major reason for their faster progress.

'If the Six have found that the Community has increased their opportunities, it is more than likely that it will be the same for us here. Of course we shall get stronger competition both here and in some of our major export markets. But the fact is that, even if we were to stay outside, we should have to gear ourselves to meeting increasing competition, most probably in worsening circumstances. And we should lack the firm base of a really large market without which it would be very much more difficult for us to develop and deploy our industrial strength to full advantage.'

Increasing interest in EEC

Sir John went on to say that despite a high Community tariff on menswear some British manufacturers were already taking increasing interest in the EEC market. 'At the same time our total exports of menswear to the Six are still small—£5½ million in 1970, or an average of only about six new pence for each male in the present Community. Provided we make sufficient preparations there will be rapidly increasing scope for British products as tariffs come down. On their side manufacturers in the Six will certainly be considering the British market's potential for European fashion lines. We all know that for several years now the economy generally has suffered from intensified wage and cost inflation. Many will have felt the double effect of increasing costs while demand has tended to be sluggish'.

Among the corrective measures which the Government had taken Sir John stressed the importance of the two-elevenths reduction in all purchase tax rates from July 20, which followed the halving of the rates of Selective Employment Tax from July 5, and the Budget measures to reduce income tax. 'I am confident that, as a result of these measures, during the coming year there will be stronger growth in consumer expenditure and that retailers will benefit from this', he said.

'The CBI's initiative on prices can be expected to have a valuable back-up effect in restraining increases in the prices of manufactured goods coming into the distribution chain. The fact that the nationalised industries intend to follow the CBI line should also help to stabilise transport costs and overheads.'

Sir John said he was aware of the 'very great interest' being taken in the detailed operation of the value added tax. 'In particular through the Retail Consortium retailers are making an important contribution to the discussions which Customs and Excise have been conducting since publication of the Green Paper. I know that the Consortium like other interested trade organisations will continue to ensure that retailers' views are fully discussed and considered.'

A retailing system which had made such 'a rapid transition' to decimal currency would, he added, take the VAT reform 'in its stride'. British retailers, 'can be relied on to take full advantage of the new opportunities that the enlarged Community will provide'.

The 150-years old Wheal Jane tin mine in Cornwall was officially re-opened on October 1. In this picture (l to r) Dr. William Hoare, Director of the International Tin Research Council, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry at the Department of Trade and Industry, and Mr. Donald McCall, Chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields, examine ore off a stock-pile.

New industry for Llantrisant

L'OREAL of Paris have announced that Golden Ltd. of London and Leighton Buzzard, L'Oreal's British subsidiary, are to start work almost immediately on a substantial manufacturing and administrative complex at Lanelay Hall, Llantrisant, Glamorgan in the Special Development Area.

Golden Ltd. manufacture the wide L'Oreal range of hair dyes and toiletries for the hair-dressing trade and retail outlets in the United Kingdom and many export markets. The company have a factory at Leighton Buzzard where over 300 people are employed and extensive office and administration facilities at Berkeley Square in the West End of London.

To meet the demands for their products from both home and overseas markets, Golden Ltd. require greatly increased production and storage space. They will be building a further integrated unit comprising administration, production and storage accommodation at Lanelay Hall, to supplement their existing facilities which is intended to be ready for occupation by early 1973. The first phase of the development is expected to be fully operational by the end of 1975 when some 850 people, about one-third of whom will be men, will be employed. Further and significant increases both of the factory and the labour force are planned for the longer term as markets for the company's products expand.

In consultation with the Department of Trade and Industry, Golden Ltd. carried out an exhaustive study of possible locations in various parts of the country and decided that South Wales offered the most favourable combination of conditions for their new development. In this they were influenced by the good communications which exist between South Wales, other parts of Britain and their overseas interests, and by the welcome which they received from everyone they dealt with in Wales. The company has applied to the Department of Trade and Industry Office for Wales, who have been closely involved in their investigations in the Principality, for the comprehensive range of financial assistance which is available and which will help them to establish the project in the Special Development Area.

Proposed overhead electric lines in North Riding of Yorkshire

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised a public inquiry to be held into the application by the North Eastern Electricity Board for his consent to the placing of the Guisborough-Redcar 66 kV line across lands in the Urban District of Guisborough.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. G. Anstee, an Engineering Inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry, to hold the inquiry on his behalf and Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, a Senior Planning Officer of the Department of the Environment, will attend as an assessor on amenity aspects.

The inquiry will be held at the Council Chambers, Guisborough, and will open at 10.00 a.m. Wednesday, November 3, 1971.

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Concern over proposed 'Job Development Tax Credit' in United States

THE following is the text of a letter sent on October 5 by Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to Mr. Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry:

'You mentioned to me the concern which your members feel over the proposed "Job Development Tax Credit" now being considered by the US Congress. This proposal, if passed into law, will have a "Buy American" limitation and will erect a new barrier against our exports of capital goods to the USA.

'We share your concern and have conveyed our views to the US Administration. I enclose a copy of the Aide-Mémoire which we lodged with the American authorities on September 13, and to which we have had no reply.

'Since we presented our objections, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has voted in favour of a provision which would change the proposed tax credit from 10 per cent in the first year and 5 per cent subsequently to 7 per cent for each year. It has also suggested that foreign goods might be allowable for tax credit in certain limited circumstances. These changes in no way diminish our concern over the discriminatory aspects of the proposed measure.'

The text of the Aide-Mémoire is as follows:

Economic Measures

In discussions with representatives of the US Administration Her Majesty's Government has made clear its position on the economic measures which the Administration has adopted or proposed and which affect US imports from Britain. Her Majesty's Government would wish to restate its views on one of the measures which the US Administration has proposed, namely the discriminatory feature of the proposed job development tax credit.

In explanatory material released by the office of the White House Press Secretary on August 15, 1971, it was stated:

> 'The limitation on the credit for machinery and equipment which is predominantly produced abroad will create a preference in favour of United States produced machinery and equipment. This will give our capital goods producers an opportunity to strengthen their capacities to meet the increased level of foreign competition which they are experiencing.'

The consequential amendment of US law in order to provide more favourable tax treatment in respect of the purchase of products made in the USA would appear to be a clear violation of Article III, paragraph 4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. By creating a 10 per cent price preference available to US taxpayers who purchase United States produced machinery and equipment the tax credit could not fail to take a heavy toll of the legitimate exports of the United Kingdom. In conjunction with the 10 per cent import surcharge, with which the discriminatory element in the tax credit would be linked it would create a virtually prohibitive new trade barrier. In addition, the effect of the proposed tax credit could be that the law of the United States would continue for a time to discriminate against imports even after the creation of conditions in which the temporary import surcharge is withdrawn.

A discriminatory tax credit in favour of domestically produced goods will, if enacted, seriously undermine the fundamental principles of world trade and would weaken one of the major safeguards which protect trading countries against the widespread adoption of unfair trading practices. Her Majesty's Government strongly sympathise with the desire of the US Government to strengthen the world trading system and free it of such practices to the fullest possible extent. It will be greatly deplored if the United States itself is seen to give its support to an unfair and discriminatory measure.

For these reasons Her Majesty's Government earnestly hopes that the United States Government will not proceed with proposals which would distort and disrupt the import trade of the United States by introducing tax privileges which are acquired by virtue of the purchase of goods produced in the United States.

BRITISH EMBASSY WASHINGTON 13 September 1971

A party of Ministers from Nova Scotia, in the UK as official guests of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Central Office of Information, last week visited the Department of Trade and Industry, where they were met by the Minister for Trade, Mr. Michael Noble. In this picture are (l to r): Mr. Noble, Mr. A. Garnet Brown (Minister of Public Works and Minister of Tourism), Mr. Peter Nicholson (Minister of Finance and Minister in charge of the Civil Service Commission) and Dr. Harold Mersereau Nason (Deputy Minister and Chief Director of Education).

CEGB and Electricity Council annual reports

IN 'a testing year', the Central Electricity Generating Board made a loss, after interest, of £14 million in 1970-71, states the Annual Reprt and Accounts published on October 5 (HMSO, 85p). The loss was only the second incurred by the Board since their formation in 1957.

The annual report of the Electricty Council was also published on October 5 (HMSO, price £1.80). It shows that the electricity supply industry in England and Wales made an operating profit of £205 million in the 1970/71 financial year, compared with £306 million the previous year. After paying interest of £261 million the industry made a loss—for the first time since nationalisation—of £56 million.

The report goes on to point out that over the year costs rose by £200 million compared with 1969/70, with the major part being attributable to massive increases in fuel prices, particularly coal, and the heavy costs incurred in overcoming the winter fuel shortage.

Tourism appointments

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has made the following appointments to the Boards of the British Tourist Authority and of the English Tourist Board:

Members of the British Tourist Authority: Sir Robert Black, Mr. David Macdonald, Mr. Henry Marking, Mr. Peter Parker and Mr. Brian Redhead. (The Chairmen of the English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards serve as *ex officio* Members of the BTA).

Members of the English Tourist Board: Mr. Robert Butlin, The Countess of Dartmouth, Mr. Michael Dower, Mr. Derek Gladwin, The Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Peter J. Prior.

All the appointments are on a part-time basis and will run until September 30, 1973.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Mr. H. Evans to be re-appointed as chairman of the Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Consultative Council.

Business Statistics Office

A REVISED version of the booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is now available. Copies can be obtained from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS (Tel. 01-866 8771, Ext. 17 of 123).

Two new Government Training Centres

Two new Government Training Centres, which could train 440 skilled craftsmen a year, were opened on October 4 by Mr. Paul Bryan, Minister of State, Department of Employment. They are: West Monmouthshire GTC, at Pontllanfraith, Mon., and St. Helens GTC, at St. Helens, Lancs.

West Monmouthshire GTC has 145 training places and will be able to train 240 skilled craftsmen a year. The fifth GTC in Wales, has been operating since March 29. When it is fully operational, probably at the end of the year, the five GTC's in Wales will be able to train about 2,000 skilled workers a year.

St. Helens GTC now has 98 training places—it began training in May 1971—and, when fully operational, will provide 122 places and about 200 skilled workers a year. It is the sixth GTC in the North Western Region of the DE, the others being at Blackburn, Hindley, Liverpool, Manchester and Runcorn. They provide a total of 1,450 training places.

'Training Pays'—a film for managers and training officers

Six successful training case histories are examined in 'Training Pays', a new film for managers and training officers, which had its premiere in London on October 6. The film's message—appropriate at every management level—is that effective training saves time, energy and money.

It contrasts one training failure (at the fictional firm of 'Crumble and Creak') with six real case histories. They are set in a company producing teleprinters and computer equipment, a small farm, one branch of a chain chemist, a number of hotels, a construction company and a glass manufacturer.

They show that to plan efficient training is important to the growth and prosperity of a concern. It will cost money and will require effort but the rewards are well worth while. The film, with its emphasis on the message that training is management's responsibility, should be a useful addition to every management training course.

'Training Pays' runs for 17 minutes and is available in 35 mm. and 16 mm. (colour). It was produced by the Central Office of Information for the Department of Employment, producer Michael Forelon, director Joe Mendoza. Requests for hire or purchase should be sent to:

the Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, London, W3, or its associate libraries:
the Scottish Central Film Library, 16-17 Woodside Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C3;
the Central Film Library of Wales, 42 Park Place, Cardiff.

The minimum hiring charge is £1.60 and the purchase price is £47.25.

Christmas holidays—advice to employers

This year Christmas Day falls on a Saturday, and Monday, December 27, will be a statutory Bank Holiday.

The Minister of State for Employment, Mr. Paul Bryan, issued the following statement on October 6.

'Public holidays are a matter for agreement between employers and their employees but, in order to avoid confusion and to reduce absenteeism and in recognition of the fact that most people now work a five-day week, the Government has decided to advise employers to make arrangements with their employees for a day's holiday to be taken in lieu of Saturday, December 25. This is the arrangement the Government will be making in respect of its own employees.

'In many cases, it will be convenient for the extra holiday to be taken on Tuesday, December 28, but local custom, the needs of individual undertakings, the preference of employees or other local circumstances, including agreements already made, may indicate another date.'

Work starts on Ashington advance factory

The English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work has started on the construction of a 2,396 sq. metre (25,700 sq. ft.) advance factory at North Seaton, Ashington.

A contract worth about £127,000 has been awarded to Purdie Lumsden and Co. Ltd., of Newcastle who are building the factory; the Architects for this project are Richard Turley Associates, the Quantity Surveyors are Davis Belfield & Everest and the Electrical and Mechanical Consultants are R. W. Gregory and Partners.

The factory should be ready for occupation by the early summer of 1972 and should eventually provide jobs for at least 100.

Sufficient land has been reserved to allow the unit to be extended up to a total area of 9,290 sq. metres (100,000 sq. ft.).

Pump testing course at NEL

The National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow, is holding a two-day Course on Water Pump Testing Methods on October 26 and 27, followed immediately on October 28 by a one-day Conference on advanced pump testing topics. It is hoped that those attending the Course will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the Conference also.

The Course is aimed at engineers engaged in the layout of test circuits, the testing of pumps and the inspection or witnessing of tests. Pumps of the centrifugal mixed flow and axial types, as defined in BS 599 will be covered, but not positive displacement pumps. Speakers will be drawn from NEL, and the lectures will be augmented by visits to the appropriate Divisions of the Laboratory.

The one-day Conference on October 28 will discuss advanced pump testing topics of current interest to manufacturers and users, and the majority of the speakers will be from industry.

Further details from the Course Organiser, Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Ext. 570.

Bolton study on vehicle repair industry

Although the average size of companies is growing, small firms still predominate in the motor vehicle and repair industry, according to the latest of the 18 research studies commissioned by the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, which is now published. In the future, says the report, there will be an increasing tendency for polarisation to occur at the extremities of the size range. At one end this will mean an increasingly large number of multi-activity firms which, in addition to car and petrol sales and workshop services, will continue to diversify their activities in accessory shops, car-hire facilities and maybe even self-service catering. Research Report No. 9, *Small Firms in the Motor Vehicle Distribution and Repair Industry*, is 65p from HMSO.

Ferrymasters Ltd., Altrincham, Cheshire, the international hauliers within the P & O Group, has introduced a new radio-controlled mobile advisory and technical service based on Felixstowe. The service has at its disposal a 30-cwt. van equipped to tow blowing dollies, and the outfit will carry chocks, timbers, chains, tools and polythene liners used in container bulk haulage operations.

Cameramen filming Southern Television's documentary, 'Europe—Tomorrow's Market', had a ready-made example of how two British companies—Colt International and the P & O Group—are tackling Common Market trading opportunities when they visited Colt's factory at Havant (Hants). For Colt International it was a chance to show off exports of heating and ventilation equipment bound for Belgium, and for P & O it was a model illustration of how the Group's door-to-door transport formula works. From Havant a semi-trailer of P & O's Ascania Unit Loaders (pictured) transported a container-load of exports to Tilbury, where it was hoisted aboard a container ship of P & O's European Unit Routes. On arrival at Antwerp, the container was hauled on the final leg to a Brussels destination by one of the heavy semi-trailers of Continex, also a P & O Group company.

San Francisco Week 'an unqualified success'

SAN FRANCISCO British Week had been 'an unqualified commercial success', said Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, when he officially declared the Week closed at a ceremony in Union Square on October 10. 'Everything I've seen has been extremely professional and very well prepared', he stressed. 'This is comforting in an era when this type of promotion is perhaps not quite as easy to put on and make a success of as it used to be when it first started.

'The immediate results have been above expectations and—if the follow-up is good—it has been a very great success indeed. We are obviously in some difficulty with the surcharge on imports put on exactly as we started the promotion'. The Minister said that several San Franciscans had said to him that the city had been taken by storm. He listed some of the successes—the attendance at the various British exhibits totalled half the population of the city and 'millions of dollars of business has been taken'.

Exporting gas equipment to Portugal

MANUFACTURERS of gas equipment will be interested in a Technical Digest published by the THE—Technical Help to Exporters—service of the British Standards Institution, No. 2017, series 1, issue 1, 'Gas equipment to Portugal'. The Digest indicates the specifications, codes of practice and technical regulations which affect gas equipment exported to Portugal. Gas equipment, for the purpose of this Digest, is equipment designed for the utilisation of town gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

The Digest contains a schedule which lists particualr types of equipment and the specifications and approval arrangement applying to each. The approval system and procedure is described in some detail. Other information given includes the characteristics of town gas and LPG and the electricity supplies available in Portugal. An appendix provides the addresses of organisations which may be of use to the UK exporter. Copies of all the specifications and codes referred to are available through THE.

Inquiries about Digests, or other services of THE should be directed to Technical Help to Exporters, BSI, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Tel. Hemel Hempstead (code 0442) 2341.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be at any time DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, SW1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by October 28.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Reference
29.13	1,5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone	as in previous column	13726
	1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone	as in previous column	13706
29.16	4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	as in previous column	13413
29.22	5-Aminonaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid	1 aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid	13708
	NN-Diethylaniline	as in previous column	13727
29.23	2-Amino-3-hydroxyanthraquinone	as in previous column	13713
	4-Amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-2, 7-disulphonic acid	H acid	13700
	7-Amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid	as in previous column	13712
29.25	4-Acetamidoaniline-3-sulphonic acid	4-Acetamidoaniline-3-sulphonic acid (NH_2 at 1)	13721
29.27	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzonitrile	2-Cyano-4-nitroaniline	13705
	2-Chlorobenzonitrile	as in previous column	13715
	Phenylacetonitrile	as in previous column	13714
29.35	3-Methyl-1-(3-sulphophenyl)-5-pyrazolone	3-Methyl-1(3′-sulphophenyl)-5-pyrazolone	13723
59.03	'Honeycomb' material, being material produced by glueing strips of bonded fibre fabrics of wholly aromatic polyamide man-made fibre, so as to form a sheet with a cellular structure, and with a coating of a phenalic resin	Nomex Honeycomb	11828

Note: Amended definitions:

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for polycarbonate materials containing not less than 5 per cent by weight of glass fibres (39.01) has been amended to the following:

Poly-[2, 2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane carbonate] moulding compounds, containing glass fibres which amount to not less than 5 per cent by weight of the product and not more than 45 per cent by weight of the product.

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Aluminium/tin strip in coil form (76.03) has been amended to the following:

Aluminium alloy strip in coils, containing not less than 18 per cent by weight and not more than 22 per cent by weight of tin and not less than 0.7 per cent by weight and not more than 1.5 per cent by weight of copper as the major alloying elements, and having a width of not less than 75 millimetres and not more than 230 millimetres and a thickness of not less than 4.5 millimetres and not more than 6.5 millimetres.

Import Duties Act 1958—Annual report

As required by Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1958, the Department of Trade and Industry have laid before Parliament a report on the exercise of their powers under the Act during the year ended March 31, 1971.

This report, which is the twelfth to be made under the Act, gives details of Orders made during the period under review to vary import duties and to allow exemptions and reliefs from duty (including drawback of duty on exportation). It also gives details of the value of goods which benefited from various existing provisions for relief from duty.

Copies of the report (H of C No. 579) can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 (price 15p, or 17½p by post).

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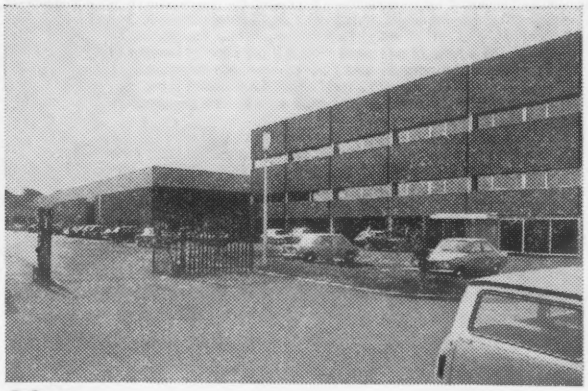

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Applications for re-imposition of import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of the import duty from January 1, 1972, on the following items, which are at present temporarily exempt from duty. This is in response to the notice of the Annual Review of temporary exemptions published in *Trade and Industry* on August 12, 1971.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
25.19	Magnesite, dead-burned, containing (*a*) not less than 90 per cent by weight of magnesium compounds expressed as MgO, (*b*) a total of not more than 8.0 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3, and (*c*) a total of not more than 8.5 per cent by weight of calcium compounds and silicon compounds expressed as CaO and SiO_2	10618
28.18	Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less than 94 per cent, containing (*a*) a total of not more than 5.0 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3, and (*b*) a total of not more than 5.0 per cent by weight of calcium compounds and silicon compounds expressed as CaO and SiO_2	12216
28.29	Aluminium fluoride	13524
28.33	Barium bromide	13094
29.02	1-Chloro-n-butane	TIP 4595
	1-Chloro-n-dodecane	13285
	1-Chloro-n-octane	TIP 459
	1,2-Dibromo-2-methylpropane	TIP 2047
	1,4-Dichlorobutane	8849
	1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo-[12,2,1,$1^{6,9}$,$0^{3,13}$,$0^{5,10}$] octadeca-7,15-diene	13081
	Hexabromobenzene	12079
	1,1,2,2-Tetrabromoethane	2449
29.04	Amyl alcohol, containing not less than 58 per cent by weight of *n*-pentan-1-ol and not more than 1 per cent by weight of aldehydes or ketones calculated as $C_5H_{10}O$	12215
	Butylchloral hydrate	614
	2-Chloroethanol	—
	2,3-Dibromopropanol, pure	13287
29.09	1-bromo-2,3-epoxypropane	647
29.10	Diethoxyethane	6935
29.11	n-Heptanal	11869
29.14	Chloroacetyl chloride	6947
	Dichloroacetyl chloride	13066
	Glycerol tripropionate	617
	Methyl n-dodecanoate	13373
	Methyl acetate of a purity not less than 98 per cent	TIP 635
	Methyl 1-Methyl-4-isopropylbicylo(2,2,2)oct-2-ene-6 carboxylate	13005
	n-Propyl acetate	10906
29.15	Bicyclo(2,2,1)hept-5-ene 2,3-dicarboxylic acid	TIP 335
	Bicyclo(2,2,1)hept-5-ene 2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydrine	TIP 463
	Dimethyl maleate	187
	Hexachlor bicyclo(2,2,1) 5-ene 2,3-dicarboxylic acid	TIP
	Hexachlor bicyclo(2,2,1) 5-ene 2,3-dicarboxylic acid anhydrine	5885
	Terephthaloyl chloride	12045
29.18	Cyclohexyl nitrate	8995
29.22	N-Ethyl-m-toluidine	TIP 2843
29.22	Tetraethylene pentamine	8219
	Triethylene tetramine	5891
29.23	N(2-Amino-ethyl)ethanol amine	617
	6-Aminohexanoic acid	TIP 1035
	Ethyl aminoacetate hydrochloride	TIP 2017
	p-Phenetidine	8247
	DL-Valine	6506
29.24	Betaine	11949
	Betaine hydrochloride	TIP 5605
29.25	Butylurea	13219
	Crotamiton	8865
	γ-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide	13033
	N-(3-chloro-p-tolyl)-2-methyl-n-valeramide	TIP 6119
	3,4,4′-trichloro-NN′-diphenyl urea	9991
	5,3′,4′-Trichlorosalicylanilide	1785
29.29	N-4-chlorophenyl-N′-methyoxy-N′-methylurea	6722
29.31	N-Acetyl-L-cysteine	6969
	Di(2-hydroxyethyl sulphide)	TIP 2437
	Sodium Sec-Butyl Xanthate	641
	Sodium Ethyl Xanthate	625
	Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate	362
29.35	1-Chloro-3,5-di(ethylamino) triazine	2439
70.20	Glass fibre continuous filament yarn of low alkali borosilicate glass (E glass)	11483
73.12	Strip of iron or steel, coated with tin, of a width not less than 304 mm. and not more than 500 mm. of a thickness of not less than 0.12 mm. and not more than 0.5 mm, and a length of not more than 1,016 mm.	10813
	Strip of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width of not less than 140 mm., and not more than 500 mm., and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 mm. and not more than 0.5 mm.	10813
73.13	Sheets of iron or steel, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 mm. but not more than 966 mm. of a thickness of not less than 0.12 mm. and not more than 0.5 mm., and of a length of not more than 1,016 mm.	10813
	Sheets of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 mm. but not more than 966 mm., and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 mm. and not more than 0.5 mm.	10813
73.15	Alloy steel coils for re-rolling, which contain not less than 14 per cent nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium as the major alloying element, and not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of nickel, and having a width exceeding 500 mm. but not more than 1,372 mm., and a thickness of not less than 3 mm. nor more than 6 mm.	11059
73.15	Hot rolled alloy steel strip in coils, containing not less than 14 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium as the major alloying element, and not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of nickel, of a width of not less than 254 mm. nor more than 500 mm. and of a thickness of not less than 3 mm. nor more than 6 mm.	11059
73.15	Sheets of alloy steel, rectangular or in coils, containing not less than 2.8 per cent nor more than 3.5 per cent by weight of silicon as the major alloying element and not less than 0.1 per cent by weight of aluminium and 0.2 per cent by weight of manganese, whether or not coated, of a width exceeding 500 mm. but not more than 1,250 mm., of a thickness not exceeding 1.6 mm.	10895
73.15	Ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms of alloy steel containing between 10 per cent and 25 per cent by weight of chromium and between 5 per cent and 15 per cent weight of nickel	10616
73.19	Hot rolled seamless circular steel tubes of an outside diameter of not less than 19½ in. and not more than 24½ in., and of a wall thickness of not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ in. and not more than $\frac{8}{8}$ in.	5803

Representations should be addressed to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, SW1 giving the respective reference shown above. Representations should be received by October 28.

Anti-dumping application for wood chipboard

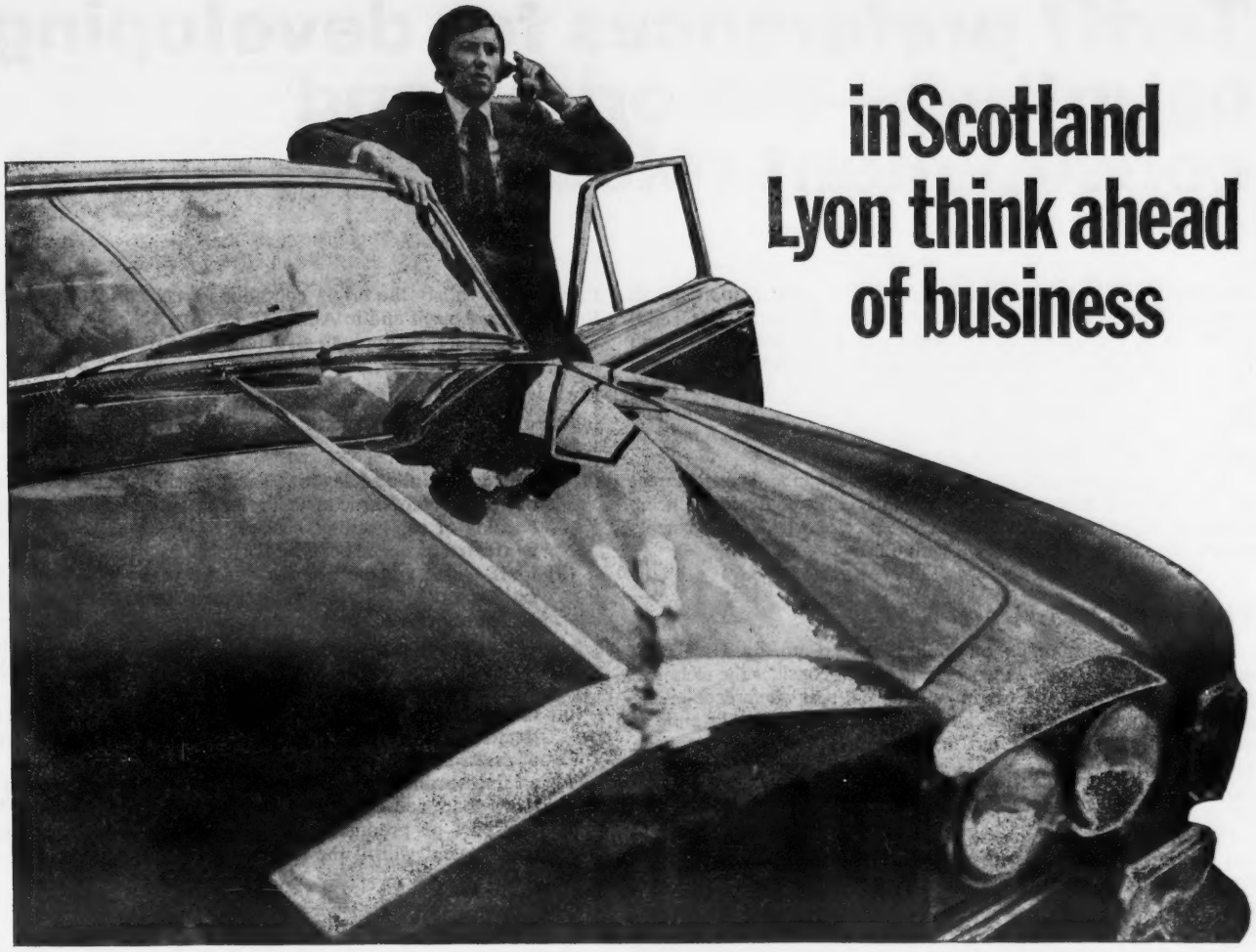
HAVING completed their investigation of an application for anti-dumping action to be taken against imports of wood chipboard, the Department of Trade and Industry is satisfied that during 1971 imports from producers in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and the Irish Republic have been at dumped prices; that this dumping has caused material injury to British producers and threatens further injury, and considers that it is in the national interest to take anti-dumping action.

Normally this would take the form of anti-dumping duties but as all the foreign suppliers found to be dumping have undertaken to revise their export prices from October 8, 1971, the Department of Trade and Industry has decided not to impose duties from that date so long as these undertakings are observed. At the same time the Department wishes to make clear that if they should receive evidence of significant imports of wood chipboard from other sources at dumped prices, they will urgently consider extending anti-dumping action to those imports.

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed retrospectively for the period July 8 to October 7, 1971 on imports of wood chipboard without surface lamination of a thickness exceeding 8 mm., other than integrally tongued and grooved chipboard (whether or not rebated) of a thickness of not less than 18 mm. and not more than 22 mm., on which provisional anti-dumping charges have been payable. The rates of these duties are the same as the rates of the provisional charges.

Claims for repayment of charges paid on imports between July 8 and August 19, 1971 in respect of wood chipboard without surface lamination of a thickness of 8 mm. or less and integrally tongued and grooved chipboard (whether or not rebated) of a thickness of not less than 18 mm. and not more than 22 mm., which is not subject to anti-dumping duties, should be made to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of importation. Applicants should state the entry details of the particular consignment and certify that the chipboard in question is outside the scope of the duties imposed. Claims should be accompanied by certified copies of purchase orders and of relevant invoices.

The Order imposing these retrospective duties, the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 4) Order 1971, also allows relief to be granted where on application being made the Department of Trade and Industry is satisfied that particular goods have not been dumped, or the margin of dumping is less than the amount of duty. It also revokes the Anti-Dumping (Provisional Charge to Duty) (No. 3) Order 1971 and the Anti-Dumping (Provisional Charge to Duty) (No. 3) (Amendment) Order 1971. Copies are available from HMSO, 59 High Holborn, London, WC1 (price 5p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 7½p).



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Tariff preferences for developing countries—the origin and consignment rules

THE system of generalised tariff preferences agreed upon in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) under which the developed countries will grant preferential tariff treatment to imports from developing countries was described in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, 1971. A further article in *Trade and Industry* of September 23, 1971 gave details of the goods and developing countries to be included initially in the United Kingdom scheme subject to Parliamentary approval.

This article describes the conditions as to origin and consignment which must be met by goods included in the United Kingdom scheme if they are to be granted preference. The precise origin arrangements will be the subject of Statutory Regulations.

The rules of origin

The Special Committee on Preferences set up by UNCTAD appointed, in May 1969, a working group to consider the technical aspects of the rules of origin and asked that preference-giving countries should make their rules of origin as uniform and simple as possible. The United Kingdom, in common with all other European preference-giving countries, has accepted a harmonised system of rules based on the Brussels Nomenclature, and details of the United Kingdom scheme are given below.

(The introduction of the GSP preferences scheme will not affect the existing arrangements for Commonwealth preference. Imports from developing Commonwealth countries may qualify for preference under either the GSP scheme or the Commonwealth preference arrangements.)

In order to be accepted as originating in a developing country of exportation, goods must comply with one of the following criteria:

(*a*) They must be 'wholly produced' within the developing country. A list of goods which will be regarded as 'wholly produced' is at Annex I.

(*b*) If the goods were manufactured wholly or partly from materials or parts which are known to have been imported into the developing country or about which there is insufficient information to determine whether or not they were imported (these are referred to as 'of unknown origin'), these materials or parts must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. This condition will, in most cases, be regarded as satisfied if the exported goods fall under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading different from that of any such materials or parts. There are, however, the following exceptions to this general rule:

(i) **Goods specified in List A** in Annex II will not satisfy the origin conditions if the change in the tariff heading of imported materials or parts (or those of unknown origin) has been achieved as a result of the processes indicated in column 3 of that List. Where an entry appears in column 4, the conditions will be satisfied only if the qualifying requirements indicated in that column have been fulfilled, provided always that the materials or parts which have been imported (or are of unknown origin) have changed their tariff heading.

(ii) **Goods specified in List B** in Annex II will be accepted as having undergone a substantial transformation if they were manufactured by a process specified in that List, even though materials or parts used which have been imported into the developing country of exportation (or are of unknown origin) have not changed their tariff heading as a result of the process.

Goods of any kind (ie either the exported products or the materials or parts used therein) referred to as 'orginating' are those which can be shown to satisfy the origin conditions specified in this and the following paragraph and in Annex II.

The following rules apply to all claims to GSP treatment:

(a) Unit of quantity:

The origin of each article in a consignment will be considered separately. For this purpose:

(i) where the United Kingdom Tariff specifies that a group, set or assembly of articles is to be classified within a single heading or sub-heading, such a group, set or assembly will be treated as one article;

(ii) tools, parts and accessories which are imported with an article, and the price of which is included in the price of the article and for which no separate charge is made, will be considered as forming a whole with the article provided that they constitute the standard equipment customarily included on the sale of articles of that kind;

(iii) in cases not within sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), goods will be treated as a single article if they are so treated for purposes of assessing customs duties in the United Kingdom;

(iv) an unassembled or disassembled article which is imported in more than one consignment because it is not feasible for transport or production reasons to import it in a single consignment will, if the importer so requires, be treated as one article.

(b) Treatment of packing

(i) Containers and packing of a kind which are chargeable with duty separately from the goods they contain are entitled to GSP treatment only if, considered separately, they fulfil the conditions of origin. Such containers and packing must accordingly be covered by separate GSP declarations and certificates of origin or be specified separately on the declaration and certificate of origin for the goods.

(ii) Other containers and packing will be regarded as forming a whole with the goods they contain. Any containers and packing required for the transport and storage of goods may be regarded as originating in the exporting country when determining the origin of the goods as a whole. For this purpose, packing and containers with which the goods are normally sold by retail will not be regarded as packing required for their transport or storage.

(c) Calculating the value when there is a percentage criterion

(i) Where the rules set out in Lists A or B of Annex II require the value of the imported materials and parts to be determined as a percentage of the value of the exported product, it is necessary to aggregate the value of all materials and parts which were imported or which are of unknown origin (ie there is insufficient information to determine whether or not they were imported) used in the manufacture of the exported product. This rule applies even if, at an earlier stage of manufacture, some of those materials or parts are transformed into products which, if exported in that state, would qualify for GSP treatment as 'originating'.

(ii) The values to be taken into consideration are:

(1) the value for Customs purposes of the imported materials or parts at the time of importation, if they can be proved to have been imported into the developing country of exportation;

(2) the earliest verifiable price paid for the materials or

parts in the developing country of exportation, if they are of unknown origin.

(iii) The aggregate value obtained in accordance with (i) and (ii) above should be expressed as a proportion of the 'ex-factory' value of the exported products (excluding any internal taxes refunded or refundable on exportation).

(iv) 'Ex-factory' value means:

(1) the price which goods fetch when sold in the open market on terms giving delivery to the buyer at the place of production or manufacture; or

(2) when goods are not so sold, the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the goods would have fetched if they had been so sold.

(v) Where the rules in Lists A or B of Annex II require the value of 'originating' materials and parts to be determined as a percentage of the value of the materials and parts used, the value to be taken into consideration in respect of the 'originating' materials and parts is the first verifiable price paid for those materials or parts in the developing country of exportation (or the price which would have been paid for them in that country in case of sale) *less* the value of any imported materials and parts (or those of unknown origin) from which these 'originating' materials and parts were themselves derived. The total value of 'originating' materials and parts may also include the value, as defined above, of any 'originating' materials and parts which are used at an earlier stage of manufacture in the working or processing of imported materials and parts (or those of unknown origin) which did not thereby achieve originating status.

(vi) The aggregate value of 'originating' materials and parts obtained in accordance with (v) above should be expressed as a proportion of the sum of:

(1) the value of all 'originating' materials and parts calculated in accordance with (v) above; and

(2) the value of all materials and parts which were imported or are of unknown origin, calculated in accordance with (i) and (ii) above.

(vii) Power, fuel, plant, equipment, machines and tools used to produce the goods may be regarded as originating in the developing country.

(viii) The United Kingdom Customs may require the 'ex-factory' value of the exported goods or the value of the materials and parts to be adjusted for the purpose of these calculations if it is considered that they do not represent the actual value of the goods or materials and parts.

(d) Processing outside the developing country

All stages of manufacture or processing of the exported goods, from the commencement of the qualifying process, must be performed within the developing country of exportation.

(e) Non-qualifying minor processes

In addition to the processes detailed in column 3 of List A in Annex II against specific tariff headings and chapters there are also enumerated in column 3 at the beginning of that List a number of minor operations or processes which relate to goods in *all tariff headings* of the United Kingdom tariff. The operations and processes so listed are not sufficient to satisfy the origin conditions and do not enable the goods to qualify for GSP treatment even where they may result in a change in tariff heading.

Conditions as to consignment

To qualify for GSP treatment, goods must be consigned to the United Kingdom in one of the following ways:

(*a*) direct from the developing country;

(*b*) in the case of landlocked and certain other developing countries from a specified port in a neighbouring country (see Annex III); or

(*c*) from certain kinds of exhibition.

Goods do not necessarily have to be transported direct from the exporting developing country to the United Kingdom. It is sufficient if the following three conditions are met:

(*a*) It must have been the intention of the exporter at the time the goods left the exporting developing country that they should be transported from a place in that country to a place in the United Kingdom and steps must have been taken to that end;

(*b*) the goods must have been in continuous transit from the exporting developing country to a place in the United Kingdom; and

(*c*) the goods must not have entered into the commerce of any third country.

Thus, after consignment, goods may pass through the territory of other countries with or without transhipment or temporary storage where this is necessary for geographical reasons or in order to meet transport requirements, provided they remain under Customs transit control and do not enter into free circulation in any intermediate country prior to being landed in the United Kingdom. The goods may not undergo any operations other than unloading and reloading, splitting of loads, simple repacking and operations required to keep them in good condition. Documentary evidence will be called for to show that these conditions have been fulfilled.

Goods satisfying the origin criteria which are sent from a developing country for exhibition in another country and which are subsequently sold after the exhibition for importation into the United Kingdom will not be debarred from GSP treatment on consignment grounds provided that:

(*a*) the goods were consigned by an exporter from a developing country to the exhibition and were exhibited there;

(*b*) the goods were sold or otherwise disposed of *by that exporter* to someone in the United Kingdom;

(*c*) the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom from the exhibition during or immediately after the exhibition, and are in the same state at importation as they were in when consigned to the exhibition; and

(*d*) the goods have not, since they were consigned to the exhibition, been used otherwise than by being demonstrated at the exhibition.

The exhibitions concerned are trade, industrial, agricultural and crafts exhibitions, fairs, and similar shows or displays, not organised for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign goods, and where the goods remained under Customs control during the exhibition.

Any inquiries in connection with the GSP origin and consignment rules should, for the time being, be addressed to the Tariff Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1, (Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 2713 or 2750).

Annex I: Wholly produced goods

The following will be regarded as goods wholly produced in a developing country:

(*a*) Mineral products extracted from its soil or from its sea-bed;

(*b*) vegetable products harvested there;

(*c*) live animals born and raised there;

(*d*) products obtained there from live animals referred to in paragraph (c) above;

(*e*) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;

(*f*) products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the sea by its vessels;

(*g*) products made on board its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in paragraph (f) above;

(*h*) used articles fit only for the recovery of raw materials, provided that they have been collected there;

(*i*) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;

(*j*) goods produced there exclusively from the products referred to in paragraphs (a) to (i) above.

For the purposes of paragraphs (f) and (g) above, the terms 'its vessels' and 'its factory ships' will apply only to vessels which are registered in the exporting developing country.

(*continued on next page*)

Annex II: Qualifying processes: Lists A and B

LIST A

Introduction

THE goods specified in List A will not satisfy the origin conditions if the change of tariff heading of materials or parts which have been imported into the developing country of exportation or are of unknown origin is achieved by the working or processing operation indicated in column 3. Where an entry appears in column 4, the conditions will be satisfied only if the qualifying requirements indicated in that column have been fulfilled.

Notes:

1. All goods specified in List A (except where qualified by an entry in List B) are subject to the general origin rule that the working or processing in the developing country of exportation must have resulted in the exported goods falling under a tariff heading different from that of any imported materials or parts used.
2. The *minor processes* enumerated at the beginning of column 3 of List A which do not satisfy the origin conditions even where they may result in a change of tariff heading must be read as applying to *all tariff headings* in the United Kingdom Tariff.
3. Materials and parts are described as 'originating' if, on being exported in that state, they would themselves have satisfied the origin conditions for GSP treatment; 'imported' materials and parts means those which have been imported into the developing country of exportation or are of unknown origin. The origin conditions and requirements as to value are explained above.
4. Where the prefix 'ex' appears against a tariff heading or chapter number in Column 1 it indicates that the goods described in column 2 form only part of the goods covered by that heading or chapter.

Exported products		Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
United Kingdom tariff No.	Description		
All Nos. in the Customs Tariff	All products	1. Operations intended to ensure the preservation of merchandise in good condition during transit or storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in brine, in sulphur water or in other solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations). 2. Simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting, cutting up. 3. (*a*) Changes of packing; breaking up and assembling of consignments (*b*) placing in bottles, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, etc., and all other simple packing operations. 4. Affixing marks, labels, or other distinctive signs to goods or their containers. 5. Mixing of goods, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not satisfy the origin conditions. 6. Assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article. 7. A combination of two or more operations referred to in items 1 to 6 above. 8. Slaughter of animals.	
02.05	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered or solvent-extracted), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	Manufacture from products of Chapters 1 and 2	
*02.06	Meat and edible offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked		
†07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing	Freezing of vegetables	
*07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	Placing of vegetables of Chapter 7 in brine or other solutions	
*07.04	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	Drying, dehydration, evaporation, cutting, breaking, powdering of vegetables of Chapter 7	
*07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	Drying, dehydration or evaporation of vegetables of Chapter 7	
*08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not	Drying of fruit or nuts	
*08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	Drying of fruit	
*08.03	Figs, fresh or dried		
*08.04	Grapes, fresh or dried		
†08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	Freezing of fruit	

* Part only of this item on offer.
† This item not on offer.
‡ See List B which permits, for all headings in Chapters 84 to 92, the incorporation of up to 5 per cent of imported materials and parts *falling under the same tariff heading* as the exported product. This 5 per cent provision is applicable in addition to the percentage, specified in Column 4 above, of imported materials and parts *which do not fall under the same tariff heading* as the exported product. See also separate provisions in List B for certain specified products in tariff headings, 84.06 84.08 and 84.41.
‖ In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(*a*) in respect of 'originating' materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in the case of sale, for the said products in the developing country from which the finished goods are exported (the value of any imported materials and parts from which the 'originating' materials and parts were derived must be deducted):
(*b*) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions specified in the article above determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of unknown origin.

Exported products

United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
*ex 08.11	Bilberries and nuts provisionally preserved, but unsuitable for immediate consumption	Placing of fruit or nuts of Chapter 8 in brine or other solutions	
*ex 08.11	Citrus fruits (other than grapefruit, orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine pulp not containing the peel and lemons comminuted entire), provisionally preserved otherwise than in brine, but unsuitable for immediate consumption		
*ex 08.11	Fruit (other than blackberries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, damsons, bullace, greengages and mirabelles, raspberries and mixtures containing any of these fruits or apples or strawberries), provisionally preserved but unsuitable for immediate consumption		
*08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05	Drying of fruit	
11.01	Cereal flours	Manufacture from products of Chapter 10	
11.02	Cereal grouts and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground		
11.03	Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05	Manufacture from dried leguminous vegetables	
11.04	Flours of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8	Manufacture from fruits of Chapter 8	
*11.06	Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06	Manufacture from products of 07.06	
11.07	Malt, roasted or not	Manufacture from products of Chapter 10	
*11.08	Starches; inulin	Manufacture from products of Chapters 7, 10 and 11	
12.02	Flours or meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit, non-defatted (excluding mustard flour)	Manufacture from products of Chapter 12	
*15.01	Lard, other pig fat and poultry fat, rendered or solvent-extracted	Manufacture from products of 02.05	
15.13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	Manufacture from products of Chapter 15	
*16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	Manufacture from products of Chapter 2	
*16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes	Manufacture from products of Chapter 3	
*17.02	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel	Manufacture from any product	
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	Manufacture from other products of Chapter 17	
*17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion	Manufacture from any product	
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	Manufacture from products of Chapter 17 or manufacture from products of 18.01 to 18.05 inclusive where the value of the imported products of those headings used exceeds 40% of the value of the exported product	
19.01	Malt extracts	Manufacture from products of 11.07	
19.02	Preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa.	Manufacture from cereals and derived products, meat, milk and sugars	
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	Manufacture from any product	
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, cornflakes and similar products)		
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture from products of Chapter 11	
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit		
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion		
*20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices, or mustard		Manufacture from 'originating' products of Chapters 7 and 8
*20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid		Manufacture from 'originating' products of Chapter 7
*20.04	Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised)		Manufacture from 'originating' products of Chapters 8 and 17
*20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved whether or not containing added sugar or spirit		Manufacture from 'originating' products of Chapters 8, 9, 17 and 22
*20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit		Manufacture from 'originating' products of Chapters 7, 8 and 17
21.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings		Manufacture in which the value of any imported tomato concentrate used does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
*21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form; homogenised composite food preparations	Manufacture from products of 20.02	
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07	Manufacture from fruit juices	
22.04	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol		
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar	Manufacture from products of Chapter 22 or heading No. 29.14	
*23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves		Manufacture in which the value of imported materials does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 28.13	Hydrobromic acid	Manufacture from products of 28.01	
ex 28.19	Zinc oxide	Manufacture from products of 79.01	
28.27	Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead	Manufacture from products of 78.01	
ex 28.28	Lithium hydroxide	Manufacture from products of 28.42	
ex 28.29	Lithium fluoride	Manufacture from products of 28.28 or 28.42	
ex 28.30	Lithium chloride		
ex 28.33	Bromides	Manufacture from products of 28.01 or 28.13	

(*continued on next page*)

TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

continued

Exported products			
United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
ex 28.38	Aluminium sulphate	Manufacture from products of 28.20	
ex 28.42	Lithium carbonate	Manufacture from products of 28.28	
ex 29.02	Organic bromides	Manufacture from products of 28.01 or 28.13	
ex 29.02	Trichlorodi(chloro-phenyl)ethane		Transformation of ethanol into chloral and condensation of chloral with monochlorobenzene
ex 29.35	Pyridine; alpha-picoline; beta-picoline; gamma-picoline		Transformation of acetylene into acetaldehyde and transformation of acetaldehyde into pyridine or picoline
ex 29.35	Vinylpyridine		Transformation of acetaldehyde into picolines and transformation of picolines into vinylpyridine
ex 29.38	Nicotinic acid (Vitamin PP)		Transformation of acetaldehyde into beta-picoline and transformation of beta-picoline into nicotinic acid
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	Manufacture from active substances, ie any substances which form part of the exported product and in respect of which any therapeutic or prophylactic claim is made by the producer or exporter	
ex 30.04	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices) impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances for medical or surgical purposes, other than goods specified in Note 3 to this Chapter		Manufacture from 'originating' pharmaceutical substances
31.05	Other fertilisers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials used does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
32.06	Colour lakes	Manufacture from materials of 32.04 or 32.05	
32.07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores	Mixing of oxides or salts of Chapter 28 with extenders such as natural barium sulphate or carbonate, chalk, and satin white	
32.10	Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms of packings, including such colours in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories	Manufacture from products of 32.04 to 32.09 inclusive	
32.12	Glaziers' putty; grafting putty; painters fillings; non-refractory surfacing preparations; stopping, sealing and similar mastics, including resin mastics and cements	Manufacture from products of 32.09	
ex 32.13	Inks other than printing inks		
33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils		
33.05	Aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils, including such products suitable for medicinal uses	Manufacture from products of 33.01	
34.01	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap in the form of bars, cakes or moulded pieces, or shapes, whether or not combined with soap	Manufacture from products of 34.02 or 34.05	
34.02	Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap	Manufacture from products of 34.01 or 34.05	
*36.08	Other combustible preparations and products	Manufacture from combustible preparations and products	
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth	Manufacture from products of 37.02	
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	Manufacture from products of 37.01	
37.04	Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive	Manufacture from products of 37.01 or 37.02	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers)		
ex 38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, excluding prepared glazings and prepared dressings with a basis of amylaceous substances		
38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces, fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes		
*38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils, excluding prepared additives for lubricants		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators		
38.17	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades		
*38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products		
*ex 38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding:		

Exported products

United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
	Fusel oil and Dippel's oil; Naphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts, esters of naphthenic acids; Sulphonaphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts, esters of sulphonaphthenic acids; Petroleum sulphonates, excluding petroleum sulphonates of alkali metals, of ammonium or of ethanolamines, thiophenated sulphonic acids of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, and their salts; Mixed alkylenes; Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes; Ion exchangers; Catalysts; Getters for vacuum tubes; Refractory cements or mortars and similar preparations; Alkaline iron oxide for the purification of gas; Carbon (excluding that in artificial graphite of heading No. ex 38.01) in metallo-graphite or other compounds, in the form of small plates, bars or other semi-manufactures		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
*ex 39.02	Polymers	Manufacture from monomers of Chapter 29	
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06	Working of artificial plastic materials, cellulose ethers and esters, and artificial resins	
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading No. 40.01 or 40.02; granules of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanisation; unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
*41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	Tanning of raw hides and skins of 41.01	
41.03	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08		
41.04	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08		
41.05	Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08		
43.03	Articles of furskins	Making up from furskins in plates, crosses and similar forms (ex 43.02)	
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings		Manufacture from boards not cut to size
45.03	Articles of natural cork		Manufacture from materials of 45.01
48.06	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets		Manufacture from paper pulp
ex 48.07	Paper and paperboard, printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets		Manufacture from paper pulp
48.14	Writing blocks, envelopes, plain letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
48.15	Other paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), cut to size or shape		Manufacture from paper pulp
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
49.09	Picture postcards and pictorial greeting cards, printed, with or without trimmings	Manufacture from products of 49.11	
49.10	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks		
50.04	Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from natural textile fibres or their waste not carded or combed falling within 50.01, 53.01 to 53.03, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01 to 55.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from natural textile fibres or their waste not carded or combed falling within 50.03, 53.01 to 53.03, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01 to 55.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
50.06	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale		
50.07	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from natural textile fibres or their waste not carded or combed falling within 50.01, 50.03, 53.01 to 53.03, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01 to 55.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
*50.08	Silk worm gut; imitation catgut of silk		
57.06	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No. 57.03		Manufacture from natural textile fibres or their waste not carded or combed falling within 50.01, 53.01 to 53.03, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01 to 55.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
57.07	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres		
57.08	Paper yarn		Manufacture from products of Chapter 47, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, neither carded nor combed
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No. 57.03		Manufacture from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste falling within 50.01, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
57.11	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres		

(continued on next page)

TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

continued

Exported products			
United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
57.12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn		Manufacture from paper, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile, fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)		Manufacture from materials falling within 50.01 to 50.03, 51.01, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not)		
*58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06		Manufacture from materials falling within 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
*58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain		Manufacture from materials of 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
*59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated		
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated		
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not		
59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope		
59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics		
*59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer-covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses		Manufacture from yarn
*59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials		
*59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil		
59.10	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not		Manufacture either from yarn or from textile fibres
*59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods		Manufacture from yarn
*59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted textile fabrics being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like		
*59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads		Manufacture from single yarn
*59.14	Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles		
*59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials		Manufacture from material of 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 all inclusive; or from chemical products or textile pulp
*59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile materials, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material		
*59.17	Textile products and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant		
*62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods		Manufacture from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	Manufacture from products of 64.05	
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material		
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork		
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials		
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas)		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 68.04 ex 68.05 ex 68.06	Articles of artificial abrasives with a basis of silicon carbide	Any manufacture from silicon carbide (ex 28.56)	
70.06	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) in rectangles, surface ground or polished but not further worked	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of 70.04 and 70.05	
70.07	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge worked or engraved) whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass; leaded lights and the like	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of 70.04 to 70.06 inclusive	
70.08	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of 70.04 to 70.07 inclusive	
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed	Manufacture from products of 70.04 to 70.08 inclusive	
71.15	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product

Exported products

United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging of iron or steel	Manufacture from products of 73.06	
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	Manufacture from products of 73.07	
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel	Manufacture from products of 73.07 and 73.08	
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel	Manufacture from products of 73.07	
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements	Manufacture from products of 73.07 to 73.10 inclusive, 73.12 and 73.13	
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products of 73.07 to 73.09 inclusive and 73.13	
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products of 73.07 to 73.09 inclusive	
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	Manufacture from products of 73.10	
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fishplates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialised for joining or fixing rails		Manufacture from materials of 73.06
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits		Manufacture from materials of 73.06 to 73.07 and of 73.15 in the forms specified in 73.06 and 73.07
ex Chapter 74	Copper and articles thereof *excluding products of 74.01 and 74.02*		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof *excluding products of 75.01*		
ex Chapter 76	Aluminium and articles thereof *excluding products of 76.01*		
ex Chapter 77	Magnesium and articles thereof *excluding products of 77.01*		
ex Chapter 78	Lead and articles thereof *excluding products of 78.01*		
ex Chapter 79	Zinc and articles thereof *excluding products of 79.01*		
ex Chapter 80	Tin and articles thereof *excluding products of 80.01 and 80.06*		
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screw-driving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product
82.06	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances		
ex Chapter 84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, *excluding products of 84.15 and sewing machines and furniture specially designed for sewing machines (ex 84.41)*		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products
ex 84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and, in the case of sewing machines, provided that: (a) at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ used for the assembly of the head (motor excluded) are 'originating' products, and (b) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms are 'originating' products
ex Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, *excluding products of 85.14 and 85.15*		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that: (a) at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products, and (b) all the transistors are 'originating' products
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radiobroadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras, radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus		
Chapter 86	Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings; traffic signalling equipment of all kinds (not electrically powered)		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product.
ex Chapter 87	Vehicles, other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts thereof, *excluding products of 87.09*		
87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; sidecars of all kinds		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products.
ex Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and appartus and parts thereof, *excluding products of 90.05, 90.07, 90.08, 90.12* and *90.26*		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product

(*continued on next page*)

TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

continued

Exported products			
United Kingdom tariff No.	Description	Working or processing of imported goods that does not satisfy the origin conditions	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin conditions
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not		
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers but not including re-recorders or film editing apparatus; any combination of these articles		
90.12	Compund optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image		
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor		
ex Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof, *excluding products of 91.04 and 91.08*		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products
91.04	Other clocks		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products
91.08	Clock movements (including secondary movements), assembled		
ex Chapter 92	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic; parts and accessories of such articles, *excluding products of 92.11*		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product.
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record players and tape decks, with or without soundheads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic		‡Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product, and provided that: (a) at least 50 per cent in value of the materials and parts ‖ are 'originating' products and (b) all the transistors are 'originating' products
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts thereof		
96.01	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head (for example, besoms and whisks), with or without handles		
96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops		Manufacture in which the value of the imported materials and parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product.
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes		
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles		
98.08	Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools; ink pads, with or without boxes		
ex 98.15	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases		Manufacture from products of 70.12

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from Industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (0532 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (0223 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (0272 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021 643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066—Telex 49327).

LIST B

Introduction

THE goods specified in List B will be accepted as satisfying the origin conditions required for GSP treatment if they were processed or manufactured in the developing country of exportation by a process specified in column 3 even though materials or parts used which were imported into the developing country of exportation or are of unknown origin have not changed their tariff heading as a result of the process.

Notes:

1. Materials and parts are described as 'originating' if, on being exported in that state, they would themselves have satisfied the origin condition for GSP treatment. 'Imported' materials and parts means those which have been imported into the developing country of exportation or are of unknown origin. The origin conditions and requirements as to value are explained above.

2. Where the prefix 'ex' appears against a tariff heading or chapter number in Column 1 it indicates that the goods described in column 2 form only part of the goods covered by that heading or chapter.

Exported Products

United Kingdom Tariff No.	Description	Working or processing operations which even if not resulting in a change of tariff heading of imported materials or parts qualify the goods for GSP treatment
ex 21.03	Prepared mustard	Manufacture from mustard flour
ex 25.09	Earth colours, calcined or powdered	Crushing and calcination or powdering of earth colours
ex 25.15	Marble squared by sawing, of a thickness of 25 cm. or less	Sawing into slabs or sections, polishing, grinding and cleaning of marble, including marble not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, more than 25 cm. in thickness
ex 25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental and building stone, squared by sawing, of a thickness of 25 cm. or less	Sawing of granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other building stone, including such stone not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing more than 25 cm. in thickness
ex 25.18	Calcined dolomite; agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite)	Calcination of unworked dolomite
ex 38.05	Refined tall oil	Refining of crude tall oil
ex 40.01	Slabs of crepe rubber for soles	Lamination of crepe sheets of natural rubber
ex 40.07	Rubber thread and cord, textile-covered	Manufacture from rubber thread or cord
ex 41.01	Sheep and lamb skins without the wool	Removing wool from sheep and lamb skins in the wool
ex 41.03	Retanned skin leather of crossed Indian sheep	Retanning of crossed Indian sheep skin leather not further prepared than tanned
ex 41.04	Retanned Indian goat or kid skin leather	Retanning of Indian goat or kid skin leather not further prepared than tanned
ex 68.03	Articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate	Manufacture of articles of slate
ex 68.13	Articles of asbestos; articles of mixtures with a basis of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	Manufacture of articles of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos, or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate
ex 68.15	Articles of mica, including bonded mica splittings on a support of paper or fabric	Manufacture of articles of mica
ex 70.10	Cut-glass bottles	Cutting of imported bottles the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 70.13	Cut glassware (other than articles falling in heading No. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses	Cutting of imported glassware the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 70.20	Articles made from glass fibre	Manufactured from unworked glass fibre
ex 71.02	Precious and semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked precious and semi-precious stones
ex 71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones
ex 71.05	Silver and silver alloys, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought silver and silver alloys
ex 71.06	Rolled silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unworked rolled silver
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought gold, including platinum-plated gold
ex 71.08	Rolled gold on base metal or silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unworked rolled gold on base metal or silver
ex 71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought platinum and other metals of the platinum group
ex 71.10	Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unworked rolled platinum or other platinum group metals on base metal or precious metal
ex 73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel: —in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.07 to 73.13 —in the forms mentioned in heading No. 73.14	 Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in 73.06 Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in 73.06 or 73.07
ex 74.01	Unrefined copper (blister copper and other)	Smelting of copper matte
ex 74.01	Refined copper	Fire-refining or electrolytic refining of unrefined copper (blister copper and other), copper waste or scrap
ex 74.01	Copper alloy	Fusion and thermal treatment of refined copper, copper waste or scrap
ex 75.01	Unwrought nickel	Refining by electrolysis, by fusion or chemically, of nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy
ex 77.04	Beryllium, wrought	Rolling, drawing or grinding of imported unwrought beryllium the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 81.01	Tungsten, wrought	Manufacture from imported unwrought tungsten the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 81.02	Molybdenum, wrought	Manufacture from imported unwrought molybdenum the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 81.03	Tantalum, wrought	Manufacture from imported unwrought tantalum the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex 81.04	Other base metals, wrought	Manufacture from other imported base metals, unwrought, the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the exported product
ex Chapter 84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof: other than goods falling within 84.06, 84.08 and 84.41 specified in the following three items in this List.	Incorporation of imported materials and parts *falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product provided that (*a*) the value of *such* materials and parts does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the exported product and (*b*) the value of the imported materials and parts *which do not fall within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed the proportion specified in respect of the relevant exported product in column 4 of List A, and any other conditions specified in that list are fulfilled
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines	Working, processing or assembly in which *either* (*a*) (i) the value of imported materials and parts *falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the exported product and (ii) the value of imported materials and parts *which do not fall within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed the proportion specified in List A, *or* (*b*) the value of imported materials and parts whether or not falling within the same tariff heading as the exported product does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product

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TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

continued

Exported Products		
United Kingdom Tariff No.	Description	Working or processing operations which even if not resulting in a change of tariff heading of imported materials or parts qualify the goods for GSP treatment
ex 84.08	Engines and motors, excluding reaction engines and gas turbines	Working, processing or assembly in which *either* (*a*) (i) the value of imported materials and parts *falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the exported product and (ii) the value of imported materials, and parts *which do not fall within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed the proportion specified in List A; *or* (*b*) the value of imported materials and parts *whether or not falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product and provided that at least 50 per cent in value of all materials and parts ‖ used are 'originating' products
ex 84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines	Working, processing or assembly in which *either* (*a*) (i) the value of imported materials and parts *falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the exported product and (ii) the value of imported materials and parts *which do not fall within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed the proportion specified in List A; and the other conditions specified in that List are fulfilled *or* (*b*) the value of imported materials and parts *whether or not falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed 40 per cent of the value of the exported product and, in the case of sewing machines, provided that: (i) at least 50 per cent in value of all materials and parts ‖ used for assembly of the head (motor excluded) are 'originating' products and (ii) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanism are 'originating' products
Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	Incorporation of imported materials and parts *falling within the same tariff heading* as the exported product provided that: (*a*) the value of *such* materials and parts does not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the exported product and (*b*) the value of the imported materials and parts *which do not fall within the same tariff heading* as the exported product does not exceed the proportion specified in respect of the relevant exported product in column 4 of List A, and any other conditions specified in that List are fulfilled
Chapters 86-89	Vehicles, aircraft and parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment	
Chapters 90 to 92	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic; and parts thereof	
ex 95.01	Articles of tortoise-shell	Manufacture from worked tortoise-shell
ex 95.02	Articles of mother of pearl	Manufacture from worked mother of pearl
ex 95.03	Articles of ivory	Manufacture from worked ivory
ex 95.04	Articles of bone (excluding whalebone)	Manufacture from worked bone (excluding whalebone)
ex 95.05	Articles of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or of other animal carving material	Manufacture from worked horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or other animal carving material
ex 95.06	Articles of vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)	Manufacture from worked vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)
ex 95.07	Articles of jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum	Manufacture from worked jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum
ex 98.11	Smoking pipes, pipe bowls	Manufacture from roughly shaped blocks of wood or root

‖ In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(*a*) in respect of 'originating' materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in the case of sale, for the said products in the developing country from which the finished goods are exported (the value of any imported materials and parts from which 'originating' materials and parts were derived must be deducted);
(*b*) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions specified in the article above determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of unknown origin.

Annex III: Developing countries consigning goods from ports in a neighbouring country

List of developing countries and ports concerned.

Developing countries	Ports of consignment
Afghanistan	Karachi (Pakistan), Bandar Abbas (Iran)
Bolivia	Arica and Antofagasta (Chile), Matarani Mollendo (Peru), Rosario (Argentina)
Botswana	Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth (South Africa)
Burundi	Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania)
Central African Republic	Pointe Noire (Peoples Republic of Congo)
Chad	Lagos (Nigeria), Pointe Noire (Peoples Republic of Congo), Port Sudan (Sudan)
Laos	Bangkok (Thailand)
Lesotho	Durban, Port Elizabeth (South Africa)
Malawi	Beira and Nacala (Mozambique)
Mali	Dakar (Senegal), Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
Nepal	Calcutta (India)
Niger	Cotonou (Dahomey), Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Lagos (Nigeria)
Paraguay	Buenos Aires (Argentina), Paranagua (Brazil), Antofagasta (Chile)
Rwanda	Mombasa (Kenya), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania)
Swaziland	Lourenco Marques (Mozambique)
Uganda	Mombasa (Kenya)
Upper Volta	Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
Zambia	Beira (Mozambique), Lobito (Angola), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania)

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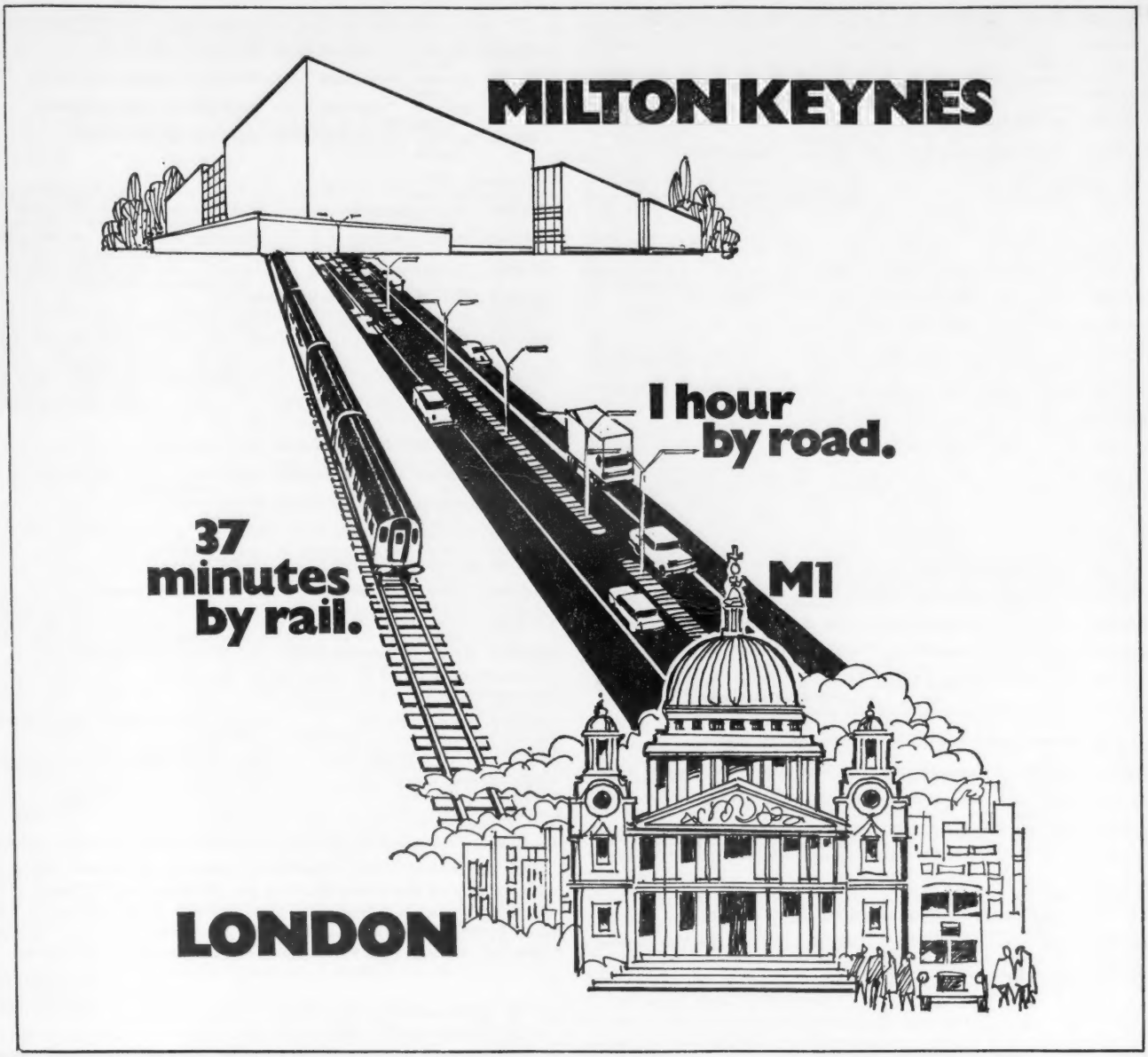

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Chief Estates Officer,
Milton Keynes Development Corporation,
Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Nr. Bletchley,
Bucks. Telephone 090 82 4000

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Built for your success

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
September 16, 1971		
1,090,331	Paul Martin Gilfillan	Method and apparatus for coating sheet material
1222,036	Super Sagless Spring Corporation	Folding bed assemblies
1,228,432	Glaverbel	Process for tempering vitreous materials
1,230,425	Glaverbal	Radiant-Heat-reflecting transparent laminates
September 17, 1971		
870,509	Esso Research and Engineering Company	Porous silica free gamma alumina base contracting agent; and use thereof
1,079,106	Esso Research and Engineering Company	Synthetic crystalline zeolites
974,725	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactors
979,128	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Dispersion of nuclear fuel materials within a graphite matrix
997,113	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor fuel changing and servicing arrangements
1,003,945	United States Atomic Energy Commissions	Solvent extraction apparatus
1,067,909	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor with emergency coolant cross flow
1,122,803	Fairey Engineering Ltd	Drawn wire
1,189,444	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd	Reversible pitch propellers
September 22, 1971		
941,825	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Controlled nuclear reactor dispersions and method of making
981,784	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Liquid phase sintering of metallic carbides
981,784	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Liquid phase sintering of metallic carbides
1,026,297	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method for handling small elements
932,612	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd	Switching systems between multiplex communication channels
1,135,345	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd	No break electrical changeover
1,143,040	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd	Electro-optical modulator
1,142,740	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telephone exchange
1,152,210	International Standard Electric Corporation	Synchronising system
1,179,143	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for the dial information receiving devices in a telephone exchange system.
September 23, 1971		
937,043	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor
1,005,993	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Thermally stable mixed oxides containing tungsten of molybdenum
1,065,742	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method of preparing high-density, compactible uranium dioxide particles
1,143,460	International Standard Electric Corporation	Crosspoint control circuit
1,116,460	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd	Electrical wave guide arrangements
1,152,589	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd	Signal path re-routing arrangement
1,187,489	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd	Variable digital delay circuit
September 27, 1971		
1,079,087	Charles Greenfield	Process and apparatus for dehydrating waste solids concentrates
1,140,709	Charles Greenfield	Apparatus and process for dehydrating waste solids concentrates
1,175,888	Charles Greenfield	Apparatus and process for dehydrating waste solids concentrates
1,194,805	Osaka Onkyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Bobbins
1,205,610	Osaka Onkyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Electrical coils
1,160,876	David Crabtree & Son Ltd	Gripper axminster looms
1,140,808	Creed & Company Ltd	Reading device for a perforated record medium
1,165,596	Creed & Company Ltd	Devices for reading perforated tapes and the like
September 28, 1971		
800,562	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd	Signalling system
1,021,418	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd	Carrier current communication systems incorporating repeaters
1,134,277	International Standard Electric Corporation	Thin film capacitors
1,155,540	International Standard Electric Corporation	Main distributing frames and switching arrangements
974,726	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear reactor
1,102,050	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Spectral shift reactor control
1,115,757	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method and apparatus for determining cooling age of nuclear reactor fuel
1,118,332	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Fuel elements for nuclear reactors
September 29, 1971		
1,124,499	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Casting layers for the manufacture of films and sheets
1,153,561	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Production of colour images
1,158,479	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Silver complex diffusion transfer process
1,170,495	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Radiation-sensitive recording material
1,189,129	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Stabilised silver halide materials
1,204,881	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Photographic film having a high degree of flexibility

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

An artist's impression of the new factory being built at Caucriauville, near Le Havre, for Lipton Ltd., tea merchants. The design and construction management contract has been awarded to IDCO—Industrial Design and Construction Europe—S.A., the subsidiary of the United Kingdom based IDC Group, which specialises in design and construction on a total responsibility basis in Europe. Mr. P. Rogowski, IDCO Managing Director, leads the team responsible for design and construction management of the new tea-packing factory which is due to be completed in June 1972.

AVIATION and SHIPPING

First chairman of British Airways Board

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, appointed Mr. David Nicolson as the first chairman of the British Airways Board on October 7.

Mr. Nicolson is currently chairman of BTR Leyland Industries Ltd., the Howden Group, Associated British Maltsters, Shipton Automation, Charterhouse (Canada) as well as being a director of a number of other firms, a member of the BNEC Council and the chairman of the Canada Committee of the BNEC. Mr. Nicolson will be giving up the latter three of the above chairmanships and will be substantially reducing his other commitments in order to give the major part of his time to his new appointment.

The British Airways Board is being set up under the Civil Aviation Act 1971. Its purpose is to exercise strategic control over BEA and BOAC and their subsidiaries as a group so as to develop their services and resources to the best advantage. BEA and BOAC will remain the operating airlines, but the British Airways Board is to consider how far and how fast integration between the two airlines should go and to make recommendations to the Government.

Other appointments to the British Airways Board will be made in due course. Under the Act, there has to be between eight and 15 members of the Board, inclusive of the chairman and the two chairmen of BEA and BOAC.

An Order will be published later fixing the date from which the British Airways Board will take full responsibility for the public sector airlines. In the meantime there is much preparatory work to set in hand.

Mr. Nicolson's salary will be at the same rate as that of the chairman of the National Coal Board, British Rail, the Gas Council and the Electricity Council, namely £20,000 per annum for full time chairmen.

The public sector airline group had a turnover last year of a little less than £400 million and net assets in the region of £450 million. Employment is a little under 50,000. This is a rapidly developing industry which makes a substantial contribution to the balance of payments.

The creation of an Airways Board was recommended by the Edwards Committee which reported in 1969. The previous Government in their White Paper on Civil Aviation (Cmnd 4213) in November 1969 accepted the recommendation (paragraphs 16-30) and legislation was introduced by the present Government and became law in August this year.

Mr. Corfield sees BAC deputation

MR. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, met a deputation on October 5 of the Joint Staffs Committee from the British Aircraft Corporation, Hurn, to discuss forthcoming redundancies at the factory.

The deputation, which was led by Mr. John Cordle, MP, and Mr. Alfred Neal, chairman of the Committee, expressed views on the situation at Hurn.

Mr. Corfield listened to the views put forward, which he appreciated but he pointed out the difficulties which faced the aerospace industry on a world-wide scale at present.

He confirmed the Government's readiness to examine carefully any proposal for the support of commercially promising civil aircraft projects which might be presented to him by the industry.

Mr. Corfield was asked to view sympathetically applications for industrial development for the Bournemouth area. He mentioned the heavy and persistent unemployment problems facing other parts of the country but undertook that all applications would be carefully considered.

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, last week inaugurated the traffic surveillance system for the Dover Strait Separation Scheme. Here he is seen (left) examining the radar display unit.

Internationalised companies could lead to greater efficiency

MR. David Price, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Aerospace, Department of Trade and Industry, said on October 5, that for the long term future, internationalised companies with integrated managements, finance and physical resources could lead to wider markets and longer, more efficient production runs.

He was speaking at a dinner given by the Society of British Aerospace Companies for delegates to the Association Internationale des Constructeurs de Materiel Aerospatial (AICMA) at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh.

Mr. Price said: 'The increasing demand for air travel is so obvious that we may have taken too much for granted that it would continue indefinitely at that extraordinary high rate of growth of around 15 per cent a year to which we had become accustomed.

'That has gone for the moment and we are moving through a difficult period, but, of course, the tide will turn and we must then be ready to meet it.

'Would it perhaps be too optimistic to expect that having passed through the trough we shall get back on to a growth curve as high as that remarkable 15 per cent? Or will it be at a lower rate? If so, what rate? I find little agreement amongst the expert "soothsayers".

'And is the pace of technical development slackening? I cannot see any such climactic change immediately ahead such as we went through in converting from pistons and propellers to turbines and jets, and yet clearly we have not reached the ultimate in flying machines.

'My crystal ball is clouded, but looking ahead one sees obvious technological possibilities in such areas as quiet aircraft and radically improved field performance. No one, I think, who has any interest at all in aviation could fail to be excited by the various technical possibilities of V/STOL.

'But here we must carefully recognise that much more is involved than a vehicle, important and challenging as that undoubtedly is. The effective application of short or vertical take-off techniques must be seen in the context of an entire transport system—much more than flying machines. Clearly this is a field calling for careful

(*continued on next page*)

study which must not be prejudiced by expecting too much too soon.

'I think there is nowadays a virtually universal recognition that the cost and time scales for advanced aircraft projects are reaching levels beyond the resources of individual European companies, or even of individual countries, and that the future must lie in an ever-closer co-operation transcending national boundaries.

'We have of course grown accustomed throughout Europe to wide-scale collaboration on projects between various groups of companies and countries.

'Much of this has been successful and very valuable lessons have been learned, but I think we need to move well beyond ad hoc collaboration on particular projects to a much deeper degree of industrial association.

'For the long-term future, I believe we must think seriously of the possibilities of internationalised companies with, ideally, integrated managements, finance, and physical resources operated with maximum efficiency in our mutual interests.

'In this way we may look to wider markets as well as larger resources and longer, more efficient, production runs.

'But movement along this path requires, I believe, great initiatives at industrial level, taken within an assured framework of Government goodwill and encouragement. One sees the difficulties. There must always be an anxiety that to merge may mean, in practice, that someone will submerge.

'How in practice is one to maintain a genuine sense of partnership? I believe ways and means must be found. Whatever form of industrial association may emerge we shall need to face the fact that any major advanced aircraft project which may be undertaken in Europe in the foreseeable future may require more launching money than the private sector can ordinary command.

'Where is it to come from? If the taxpayer is to foot part of the bill he will understandably require that the Government funding involved shall be satisfactorily monitored.

'How is this to be done effectively without undermining the role and confidence of those who must manage and execute the projects?

'Those of us who are responsible for the use of public monies are not so enthusiastic about audacity and panache. We after all are the trustees for the taxpayer. We know by bitter experience where too much audacity can lead us, yet risks have to be taken. Obviously, somehow between us all we have got to get nearer to producing the ideal solution.

'I have little doubt of the need for us in the aerospace field to think in terms of increasing industrial integration beyond national boundaries, but I realise all too well that there are many difficulties to be overcome.

'I am convinced that the challenge in advanced industries presented by our American friends today, and others tomorrow, must be met by an effective co-operative European effort. Aerospace lies second to none in the collaboration which has already been achieved.'

Woodley-Midhurst air route to be permanent

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, has decided after very extensive consultation with Members of Parliament and local authorities that the experimental routeing of outbound aircraft from Heathrow along the Woodley-Midhurst air route should be permanent.

In a letter to Members of Parliament and local authorities the Minister says he is satisfied that on balance the use of the Woodley-Midhurst route in combination with the Dunsfold route affords a more acceptable compromise from the standpoint of amenity than would a reversion to the Dunsfold route. He also says there may well be a case for trying to strike something closer to an even balance between the traffic using the two routes.

The full text of Mr. Noble's letter is as follows:

'I have now completed my review of the use of the experimental Woodley-Midhurst air route from Heathrow, introduced in May 1970. The trial has lasted much longer than expected and I am particularly conscious that my decision on it will not and cannot please everyone. I hope however that those to whom my decision is unwelcome will find some consolation in the fact that the extent and duration of consultations over this trial re-routeing were so substantial—perhaps, indeed, unprecedentedly so.

'My decision is that use of the Woodley-Midhurst route shall now be made permanent. I am satisfied that on balance its use in combination with the Dunsfold route affords a more acceptable compromise from the standpoint of amenity, than would a reversion to the Dunsfold route alone with all its implications for intensified disturbances there and in the long run elsewhere also. In the earlier stages of the Woodley-Midhurst route, the population overflown not only numbers about one-third less than on the Dunsfold route: the air traffic concerned also reaches a higher altitude than on the Dunsfold route; much of it is able to peel off to the south well before Woodley, whereas all Dunsfold traffic travels the route's full length. In the later stages of the two routes, although the population overflown on the Woodley-Midhurst route numbers about one-seventh more than on the Dunsfold route, the altitude advantage of Woodley-Midhurst is still more decisive than in the earlier stages and the route affords a better spread for traffic—two important factors in limiting the degree of disturbance to any individual.

'I have nevertheless also considered the consequences of reverting to the Dunsfold route alone. The result of this would be not only to increase substantially the amount of traffic on that route, with its significantly lower minimum altitudes to which aircraft using it now are already more likely to be held down than on the Woodley-Midhurst route. A further grave consequence would be that, due to much greater congestion in the airway, a still greater proportion of the increased traffic on the Dunsfold route would probably have to be held down close to the 3,000-4,000 feet minimum altitudes on it, compared to the 4,000-6,000 feet minima of the Midhurst route. I recognise also however that the proportionate allocation of traffic between the routes has swung rather heavily against Woodley-Midhurst and in favour of Dunsfold. In view particularly of the volume of other traffic routed to Woodley and out to the west, there may well be a case for trying to strike something closer to an even balance between the traffic using the Dunsfold and the Woodley-Midhurst routes. This if it proves feasible would somewhat reduce the number of aircraft using the Woodley-Midhurst route, and increase the number routed to Dunsfold, compared with the traffic pattern that has developed during the trial period.

'We shall of course continue to look for ways and means of improving the layout of the air routes in the interest of amenity. I must caution against false hopes of this score, however, since our room for manoeuvre is so small. In the meanwhile, recognising as I do the strength of public feeling, I hope all concerned will accept that my decision represents a sincere effort to do justice to everyone concerned.'

Background note

The experimental re-routeing was introduced for two reasons. Operationally there was a need to make better use of the airways system to accommodate increased traffic in the air space surrounding Heathrow. Second, from the point of view of amenity, that the new arrangement would reduce overall disturbance.

The re-routeing gives relief to communities under the Dunsfold route by transferring about two-thirds of departures previously using it to the Woodley-Midhurst route. Aircraft on the Woodley-Midhurst route are higher and spread over a wider area covering Camberley, Aldershot, Farnham and Haslemere whereas traffic on the Dunsfold route is lower and concentrated over densely populated urban areas such as Woking and Guildford.

Europe invited to participate in Farnborough '72

For the first time in over 50 years of organising flying displays, the Society of British Aerospace Companies is to open its biannual Flying Display and Exhibition at Farnborough, Hampshire, next year to aviation and space manufacturers in Europe. While final details of participation remain to be settled, a decision in principle has been taken to invite companies to take part which are Members of the Western European aerospace industry, represented by AICMA (the Association Internationale des Constructeurs de Materiel Aerospatial). The 10 countries whose aerospace trade associations and industries form AICMA are West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

October 20-21 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

Fork lift trucks; Bedford fire tenders; generators; 10 cwt. and other trailers; tyres; batteries; battery chargers; roller conveyors; metal pallets; wire cable assemblies; rectifiers; dummy transducers; small tools; No. 7 directors; 30 ft. and other tarpaulin sheets; tent wall ends; roof sections; poles and other tentage; oscilloscopes; oscillographs; avometers; theodolites; binoculars; compasses; watches; time recording and other clocks; steel chest and safes; rubber knee boots; battledress trousers; overalls and other clothing; white and coloured blankets; over 20,000 tea, dinner and soup plates; drop leaf and other tables; dressing chests; fold flat, dining and other chairs; miscellaneous furniture and carpets; vehicle, aircraft and electrical spares; also a large collection of miscellaneous stores.

October 28-29 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE. (Tel: 26292) (STD 0228)

Surplus plant and stores including 140 vehicles comprising Thames and Morris ambulances; Morris Minor, Mini Minor and Ford Anglias; Austin Gypsies; Bedford Fire Tenders, with pumps; Coventry Climax Pumps; trailer mounted generators; Matador trucks; Matchless motor cycles; machine and hand tools including shearing, cutting and roller bending machines; grinding wheels; flexible drives; hammers; spanners; pliers; wrenches; saws; stocks; taps; dies etc; electrical items including, receivers; power units; indicators; gauges; meters; relays; switches; servo motors; test sets; amplifiers; thermo couples; indicators; cable; plugs etc; miscellaneous instruments comprising, gyro units; sextants; periscopes; pocket and stop watches; clocks; binoculars; cameras; exposure meters; photographic equipment; telephone equipment; teleprinters; oxygen equipment; rack assemblies; fire extinguishers; service clothing; chemicals; paints, etc.

November 9-11 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292 4211)

Coventry Climax Featherweight Pumps; generators; medical equipment; ball bearings; engine assemblies; fork lift trucks; MT and electrical spares; P.V.C. sheets; photograhpic equipment; ammunition boxes; large quantity of rum barrels, scrap metal; machine tools; water pumps; welding plants; rubber knee boots; denim trousers and blouses; blankets; sheets; jerseys; raincoats; boots; shoes; scrap canvas; tentage; chairs; tables; wardrobes; dressing tables; sideboards; carpets etc.

Catalogues of the above sale obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 5p (postal order only).

Vehicles

Location: S.E. England

Auctioneers: British Car Auction Group Ltd., Expedier House, Farnham, Surrey (Tel: 025-13 6811)

A range of Government Surplus Vehicles from S.E. England will be auctioned by British Car Auction Group Ltd at their Auction Centres in London, Hampshire and Kent and will be included in B.C.A's regular auctions of private and commercial vehicles. Further details as to sales dates which include Government Surplus Vehicles, advice as to quantities and types etc., will be available on application to Fleet Sales Director, British Car Auction Group Ltd, Expedier House, Farnham, Surrey (Tel 025-13 6811). Viewing and catalogues available at respective B.C.A. Centre on day of sale.

Sale by Tender

Machine Tools

Floor borer; bench and pillar drills; surface and tool and cutter grinders; capstan, turret and centre lathes; universal miller; planer; slotting, sheetmetal working and woodworking machines etc. Located at Chatham Kent. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), Sales (S)6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. November 4, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Devonport.

'Blue Ranger' Steel, built 1941. G.R.T. 3475. N.R.T. 1559. Length (B.P.) 344 ft. 6 ins. Breadth (mld) 46 ft. 9 ins. Depth (mld) 22 ft. 6 ins. Light Displacement 3,142 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Harland & Wolff Ltd. BHP 2,800.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "BLUE RANGER"' and must be received not later than *noon* on November 5, 1971.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

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SIMILAR GROUPAGE SERVICES FROM CONTINENT TO TURKEY & MIDDLE EAST

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	July 22, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	Mar. 24, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
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Distributive and service trades (A)	This week
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	Aug. 26, 1971
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Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Aug. 26, 1971
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N. Ireland (M)	Sept. 30, 1971
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UK computer market (Q)	Aug. 19, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
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ECGD business (Q)	Sept. 30, 1971
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Deliveries and orders (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
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Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
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Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Sept. 30, 1971
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Foreign trade of the UK:	
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Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Aug. 5, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	This week
Hire purchase business (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
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Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Sept. 23, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
Wales index (Q)	Sept. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 16, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	This week
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Aug. 12, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	Aug. 12, 1971
Production (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
Volume of production (M)	Sept. 23, 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Sept. 30, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	Sept. 16, 1971
Office development permits (Q)	Sept. 2, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	Sept. 23, 1971
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Sept. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
Cotton production (M)	This week
Hosiery production (M)	Sept. 30, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Sept. 16, 1971
Wool exports (Q)	Sept. 9, 1971
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Sept. 23, 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	Oct. 7, 1971
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	Sept. 23, 1971

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct. 7, 1971
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 30, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Oct. 7, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Mar. 3, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Sept. 30, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	July 22, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	Sept. 23, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,793	1963	1963 21,758	1963 20,087	1963 20,127	1966 11,372	1963 4,912	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	130	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	117	136	329	214	42	51
1969 2nd qtr	118	123.1	142	142	113	103.7	136	141	147	130	129	76	41	2	5
3rd qtr	119	123.2	144	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	130	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	138	145	153	126	131	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	134	145	146	112	133	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	118	137	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	119	133	117	44	7	14
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	161	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	161	116	101.9	139	147	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	126.3			119	104.3	142	142	163			–67	–116	13	38
Jan		126.8				102.7									
Feb		123.6				99.7									
Mar		123.1				103.0									
Apr		126.4				104.7									
May		126.1				104.9									
Jun		126.4				103.4									
Jul		125.6 p				105.0									
Aug						106.1									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electric goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports (‖)	Exports (¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	106.8	104.6	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	–52
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	110.2	107.3	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	108.4	108.2	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	120.5	112.4	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	125.0	115.9	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	128.5	124.6	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	579
1969 3rd qtr	115	132.0	*5.0*	126.1	116.5	197.8	547	200	24,285	165	163	90
4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	127.3	118.0	201.6	544	199	24,249	165	171	172
										169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	130.1	120.6	209.0	561	192	24,275			
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	129.2	123.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	171	180	206
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	126.9	125.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	183	183	113
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.8	128.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	178	175	69
										190	199	191
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	131.2	131.7	237.5	631	146				
2nd qtr	117 p	153.2	*9.8*	137.2	134.8	242.2	725	131		189	186	79
3rd qtr				137.9 p	137.2 p		802 p	121 p		199	209	237
Feb	120	147.8	*8.5*	130.6	131.7	237.4	623	147		187	172	
Mar	120	149.0	*8.8*	133.2	132.6	238.1	656	134		207	211	
Apr	117 p	152.2	*9.4*	137.2	134.0	239.2	704	129		200	208	
May	118 p	153.2	*9.8*	137.3	135.0	242.7	731	130		193	204	
Jun	117 p	154.3	*10.3*	137.4	135.9	245.0	740	133		203	216	
Jul	120 p	155.2	*10.1*	138.9	136. 9	246.9	788	122		198 p	214 p	
Aug		155.3	*10.3*	137.9 p	137.3 p	248.3 p	799	123		193 p	216 p	
Sep				136.9 p	137.5 p		819 p	118 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments
(¶) Includes balance of payments and allowances for factors affecting recording

Unit value and volume index numbers for August

THE export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by a little over one half per cent in August; the import unit value index dropped back slightly from its July level, but not sufficiently to change the rounded index. The terms of trade index rose by a point. The export unit value index increased by more than 2 per cent between March-May and June-August; over the same period the import unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by nearly 2 per cent.

Unit values of exports of machinery and transport equipment continue to rise more rapidly than those of the other major groups of exports. In June-August the unit value index for this group was more than 3 per cent higher than its level in March-May; within the group, unit values of non-electrical machinery and vehicles have risen especially fast in recent months. Unit values of chemical exports have fluctuated during the year, but in June-August as a whole they were little higher than in the previous three months. The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures rose by 2 per cent in June-August; a substantial rise in unit values of fuels was an important factor in this increase.

The unit value index for imports of fuels was 6 per cent higher in June-August than in March-May. The unit value index for imports of food, drink and tobacco rose by more than 2 per cent in June-August, with particularly sharp increases for meat and dairy products outweighing a seasonal fall in fruit and vegetable

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1969 1st quarter	123	126	102	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	99	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	100	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	132	143	109	162	149
2nd quarter	136	146	108	164	166
1970 October	131	137	105	164	166
November	132	139	106	163	155
December	131	141	108	160	164
1971 January	130	143	110	153	141
February	132	143	109	158	137
March	133	144	109	174	168
April	135	145	107	166	168
May	135	146	108	160	161
June	137	147	108	165	169
July p	137	148	108	160	166
August p	137	149	109	156	166

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods: Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
1970 January	130	128	118	96	151	130	116	133	118	124	147	133	133
February	131	129	120	96	151	131	116	134	119	125	152	134	133
March	131	130	120	95	151	132	117	135	120	124	153	135	135
April	132	131	121	95	152	133	117	136	123	125	155	136	135
May	132	131	121	95	152	134	116	137	123	126	154	137	137
June	132	133	122	96	150	135	118	138	123	126	156	138	137
July	133	133	122	96	151	135	119	139	124	125	156	139	138
August	131	132	121	97	148	136	119	140	124	126	156	140	139
September	132	133	121	98	148	137	119	140	126	126	156	141	140
October	132	134	120	100	148	137	119	141	126	126	155	142	141
November	132	135	121	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	143
December	132	136	119	104	146	141	120	145	130	129	156	148	143
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149
July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149

Britain's College of Air Traffic Control

By Laurie Noquet, Information Division, Department of Trade and Industry

A pilot's eye view of Manchester Airport. The Control Tower seen right has a staff of 30 Air Traffic Control Officers operating in shifts round the clock throughout the year. An £8.1 million development plan now in hand to extend the airport's facilities is scheduled for completion in 1974 and will enable Manchester Airport to cope with five million passengers annually.

THE vital part played by air traffic control in ensuring the safety of flight is taken for granted. This is because mishaps are exceedingly rare. But it takes only a moment's reflection to realise that the absence of accidents at for instance Heathrow Airport London, where, on average, aircraft take off or land at the rate of more than one each minute, is due mainly to the skill of the air traffic controllers and the telecommunications team who design, make and maintain their equipment.

This Report describes the part played by the Department of Trade and Industry's College of Air Traffic Control (CATC) at Hurn Airport near Bournemouth, Hants., in the training of air traffic controllers (ATCOs) not only from Britain but from many other countries throughout the world.

Safety a first concern

The ATCO's first concern is safety: that is the prevention of collision between aircraft in the air and—perhaps somewhat surprisingly—on the ground at airports. The secondary task is to bring about a rapid and efficient flow of traffic and to prevent undue congestion and delays. During periods of heavy traffic he works in a high stress situation which calls continuously for assessment, judgement and decision.

In such a situation there is rarely opportunity to seek advice. For this reason a controller has to be trained to be entirely self-sufficient. He must be completely confident in his own judgement and able to make rapid decisions. Each year a single air traffic controller may be responsible for the flight of aircraft carrying as many as 3 million passengers in total. As the International Labour Office pointed out in a review: *'There are not many industrial occupations in which a sense of responsibility for the lives of others is so necessary, and in effect, so highly developed as in the work of the air traffic controller'.*

The controllers are in sole command of aircraft movements. They tell the pilots of outgoing aircraft when to start engines, when to begin to taxi to take-off point, when to start their

take-off run and change direction at the correct attitude. They facilitate the climb to the en route operating level, and when the aircraft is cruising comfortably above the clouds and passengers are being served refreshments or even perhaps watching a film over mid-Atlantic, the controllers co-ordinate its safe flight path in relation to other aircraft—both civil and military. They accept incoming aircraft for the final approach to the airport, and guide them along the taxiways to the correct part of the apron.

Only with such rigid control of an aircraft's movements is it possible to provide it at all times with a clear path and protection from collision whatever the visibility.

The early days of air traffic control

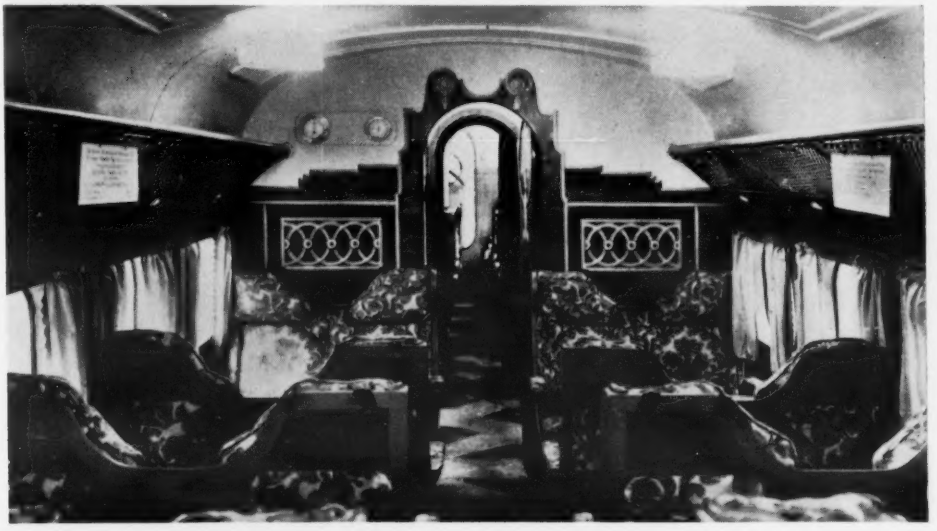
In the early days of flying, such few aircraft as there were had the sky virtually to themselves. They picked their route from well known landmarks which the pilots could see on the ground. Even in the 1930s, the present Chief Air Traffic Control Officer for the DTI, Mr. C. A. M. Kyrke-Smith (he retires this month) who was then a control officer at Croydon and earlier on a pilot of an Imperial Airways Heracles on the London-Paris Route—recalls that arrangements were very elementary. At London Airport Croydon in those days the pilot of an Imperial Airways liner would be sent a message by 'Wireless Telegraphy' from the air traffic controller which might include instructions like 'QFM 5000'. This directed him to fly at an altitude of 5,000 ft. on his London-Paris flight which then took 2¼ hours (today's time 50 minutes). As the airliner approached Le Bourget, its radio operator would if necessary signal in morse to Le Bourget ATC: QBG ('I am above cloud') or QBF ('I am in cloud') or QBH ('I am below cloud') and the controller would reply in morse with guidance, again by Q code which was contrived to cover every known contingency.

If the weather was poor the pilot would receive in morse a series of bearings to guide him to the airport and as a final position check, the controllers, when the noise of the aircraft engines—or motors as they were then called—reached their ears, would signal 'Motors east' or 'Motors over' or 'Motors west', thus providing the pilot with his position in relation to the aerodrome. The fact that his aircraft speed was rarely more than 70 mph at that stage gave him some time to execute the right manoeuvre. In fog, coloured rockets were fired up to indicate the airport's position although these were obvious hazards to everything flying through the air—including the aircraft they were sent up to help.

From 12 students to 909

Britain was the first country in Europe to institute regular training courses for controllers, the first 'College of Air Traffic Control' being set up in one room in the Post Office building at

Mr. C. A. M. Kyrke-Smith, OBE, Chief Air Traffic Control Officer, who retired this month has been in the National Air Traffic Service for 34 years. He was awarded the OBE for special services to Air Traffic Control. His successor is Mr. Maurice Young, formerly Deputy Director of Air Traffic Control Personnel in the NATS.



Britain set a new standard of air travel in 1931 when Imperial Airways (the predecessor of BOAC) introduced its new four-motor biplane of the Hannibal class followed by the similar Heracles class, shown here.

THEN the HP45 Heracles, accommodating some 40 passengers, was probably best known for its regular operation of the Silver Wing service which left Croydon (London) for Paris at 12.30 pm each day. Both the Hannibal and the Heracles had a wing span of 130 feet, weighed 30.000 lbs. fully loaded and cruised at 95-105 mph. The four Bristol Jupiter motors in the Heracles were each of 555 hp. The lounge of the aircraft indicates the then new standard of comfort, the high position of two of the motors contributing considerably to the comparative quiet of travel in these early airliners.

The College of Air Traffic Control at Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport. Part of the right hand section of the building is occupied by the Air Traffic Control Evaluation Unit (ATCEU) which provides some services, notably simulation, to the College.

Goodge Street in London in 1937. This CATC in microcosm (there were about a dozen students learning wireless telegraphy and its application to air traffic control, flight rules as they then were, flying on instruments, meteorology and navigation) moved in 1938 from Goodge Street to rooms over 'The Hoop and Toy' public house by South Kensington Station in West London. The war brought immense advances in telecommunications and radar especially in Britain. With the development of these prime air traffic control aids by such firms as Marconi, Plessey, Decca, Ferranti and Cossor to name a few, we gained a unique lead in this field which was applied to methods of ATC training.

Growth of the college

In 1949 the School (now the College) of Air Traffic Control at Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport was formed with a teaching staff of six including the ATCO in charge. Other countries began to send students to learn our exclusive techniques and the year 1950 was notable for the introduction of the first course for training new entrant ATCOs. The year was notable also for the appearance at Hurn of the first foreign and Commonwealth students, the grand total for that year being 234 UK and 16 overseas students.

The College grew steadily during the ensuing 10 years. By 1959 its staff had risen to 20 under a Superintendent and students to 472 (386 UK 86 Overseas). This particular year was memorable for the College being awarded the Guild of Air Traffic Control Officers' Silver Salver, the College being its first holder.

The College as it stands today was built in 1962 at a cost of £505,000 and its annual running costs are in the same region. By 1963 the College had a throughput of 568 students; the 1970 figure was 909. Since its inception in 1949, 7,000 students have trained at Hurn including 1,700 from 94 overseas countries.

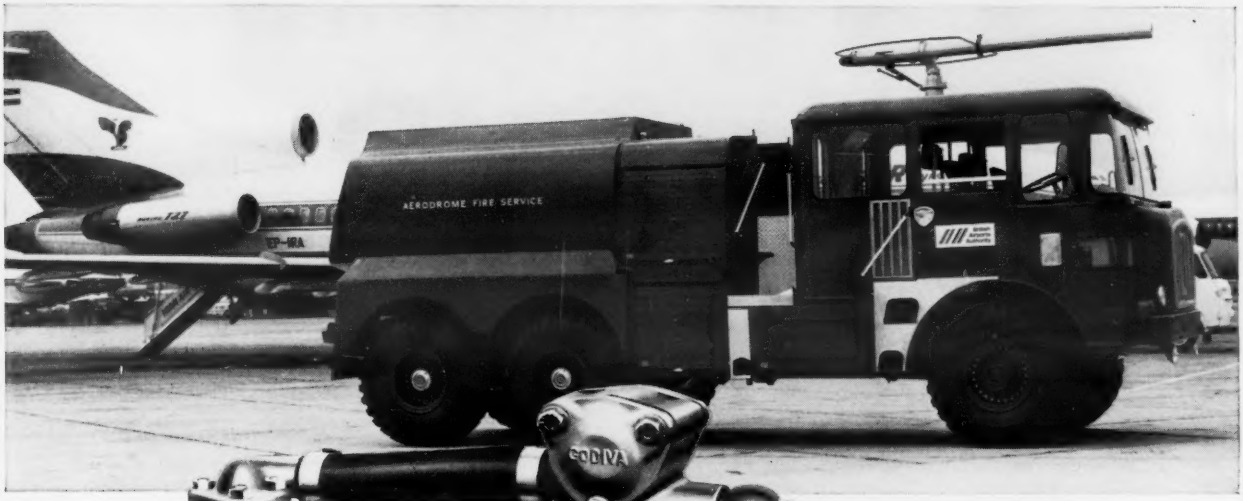
Recruits and courses

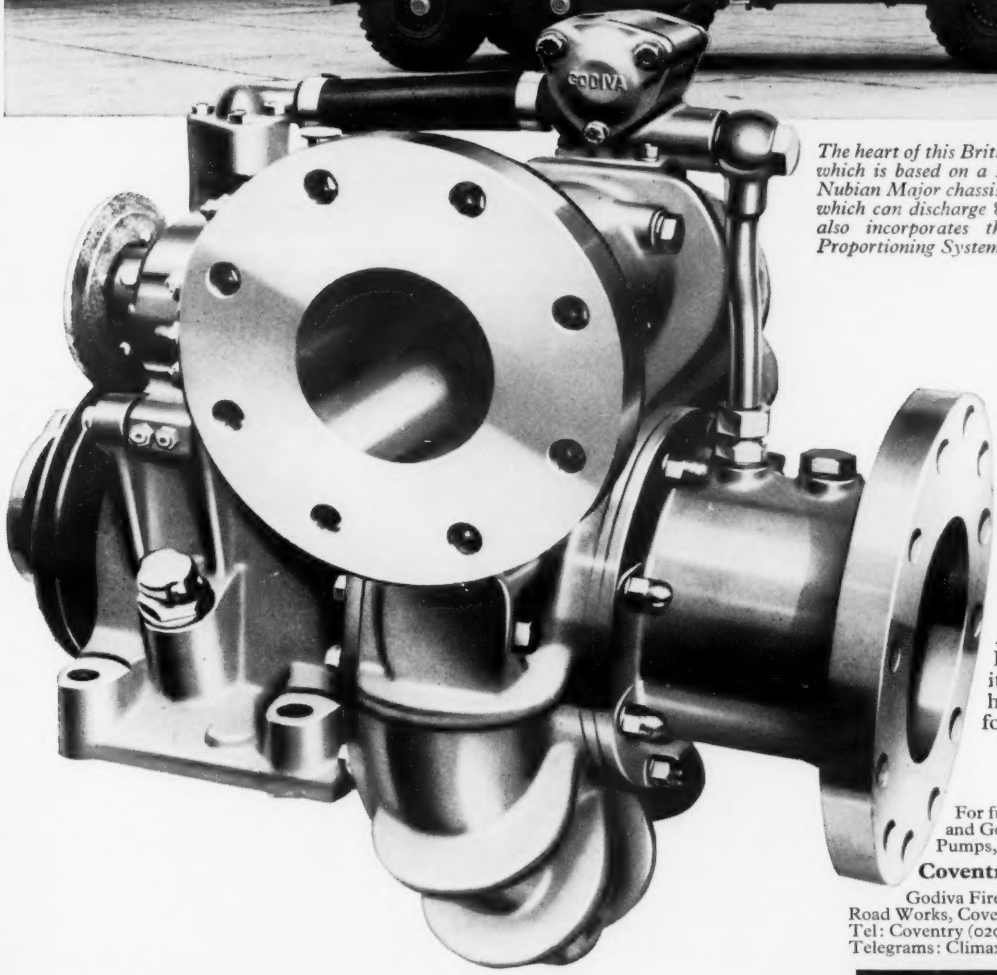
The major source of recruitment is the ATCO Cadet Scheme (there are other channels for adult entry) but normally, cadets—and this includes girls—must have five GCE passes and two A levels, much the same qualifications required by pilot training schools. Each year the College has three intakes of 22 cadets and their training is in four phases interspersed with real operating experience under, of course, close supervision.

The Primary Air Traffic Control course begins with four weeks study of elementary air traffic control, meteorology, navigation, air legislation and telecommunications and immediately after this cadets leave the College to go to a flying school

NOW the Anglo-French Concorde (right) is planned to carry initially 125 passengers on trans-Atlantic flights at supersonic speeds of up to 1,350 mph. and the Boeing 'Jumbo' jet is already in regular trans-Atlantic service carrying about 350 passengers. On shorter hauls the 747 is designed to carry up to 490 passengers at 600 mph. Epitomising the complementary services which the air transport market requires, these supersonic and jumbo noses point the way ahead.

Godiva Fire Pumps and Foam Proportioning Systems for airfield crash tenders





The heart of this British Airports Authority tender, which is based on a British Leyland Thornycroft Nubian Major chassis, is a Godiva UFP fire pump which can discharge 850 gal/min. at 230 lb/in². It also incorporates the patented Godiva Foam Proportioning System.

For over 30 years, Godiva have led the way with high-performance pumps for general fire-fighting purposes. Now, the Godiva range includes models ideal for airfield crash tenders, with outputs up to 1200 gal/min. and pressures up to 275 lb/in². And the Godiva Foam Proportioning System, with its many unique features, has been specially developed for airfield use.

For further details of these products, and Godiva Portable and Trailer Fire Pumps, contact:

Coventry Climax Engines Ltd.,

Godiva Fire Pump Division, Widdrington Road Works, Coventry CV1 4DX, England.
Tel: Coventry (0203) 25051. Telex: No. 31632.
Telegrams: Climax Coventry Telex.

Godiva

The Entrance Hall of the College. To the right is the entrance to the modern Cinema, the viewing of operational films being an important part of the courses. On the facing wall are seen the emblems of the many nations whose ATCOs trained at Hurn.

The Superintendent of the College, Mr. Eric Mather, explains area radar control techniques to Third Officer Richard Hartley of BOAC on a font type radar display.

such as Perth in Scotland or White Waltham, Berkshire, for flight training, which leads to a private pilot's licence. Perhaps more important, it gives the cadets a clear understanding of the needs and problems of the man in the pilot's seat. Beyond this, the cadets fly regularly to keep their licences current and again to keep abreast of new developments on the pilots' side.

Flying licence in pocket, they then go to an airport or Air Traffic Control Centre where they work as Air Traffic Control Assistants for some three months, returning to Hurn for a course in aerodrome control. This is followed by field training at an active aerodrome, again under supervision. The third phase brings them back to Hurn where this time the subjects are approach control and radar approach control. Two Dove aircraft operated by the Department's pilots on behalf of the College are used in this course and the cadets fly in the right-hand seats, which gives them a further appreciation of the pilot's job. This again is followed by a spell of 'live' training at an airport.

The fourth and final phase takes them back to the College to learn Area Control and Area Radar Control in which they are taught radar principles and techniques with some initial practice. Then once again they are attached to an ATC Centre for practical experience. They are now nearing the end of their three year course and each cadet has two flights with either BOAC or BEA during which they see the whole of the ATC service from the air.

Each course concludes with oral, practical and written ex-

The student is learning to operate an ATC suite exactly similar to those used in actual ATC operations. The two tadpole-like blips seen top right in the outer circle of the upper radarscope are aircraft on the approach paths which appear as the diagonal cross.

Phyllis Payne (seen with BOAC Third Officer Richard Hartley) is one of the many ATC Assistants at Hurn who control the blips that appear on the students' radar displays. 'Blip Driver' Payne acts as the 'pilot' and follows the students' radioed instructions for direction, height and speed.

New automatic airfield v.h.f./d.f. system.

This new system has been developed to meet the needs of smaller airfields for a low-cost, yet automatic, accurate and reliable approach aid.

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aminations by the Department of Trade and Industry's ATC Licensing Examination Board. Successful candidates are awarded appropriate ratings which are then included in their ATC Certificates after duty at airports or ATC centres. Finally, they take a course in computer applications and then receive their coveted ATC licences. Not yet, however, can they practice as fully qualified ATCOs. They must first go to a major airport such as Heathrow or Manchester or Prestwick or to an Air Traffic Control Centre to qualify for a Certificate of Validity in the operational duties they will undertake. With this qualification they have finally reached the end of their training and are considered able to operate without supervision having satisfied the DTI that they can be entrusted with the full responsibilities of an Air Traffic Control Officer. Graded initially as an ATCO IV (salary £1,359 rising to £2,607) there are prospects of their promotion through the successive grades to ATCO I (£4,463) and possibly beyond this.

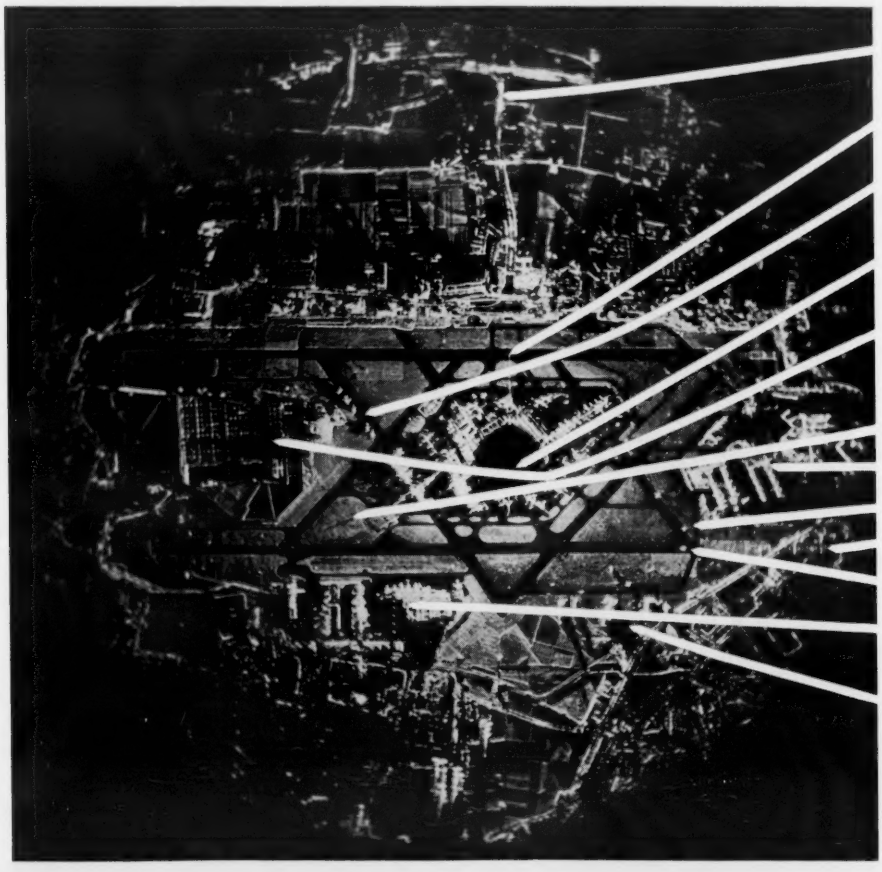
Scottish Dawn—Prestwick Airport awaits the influx of early morning trans Atlantic jet aircraft. In 1970 some 311,000 international passengers passed through Prestwick.

The four groups

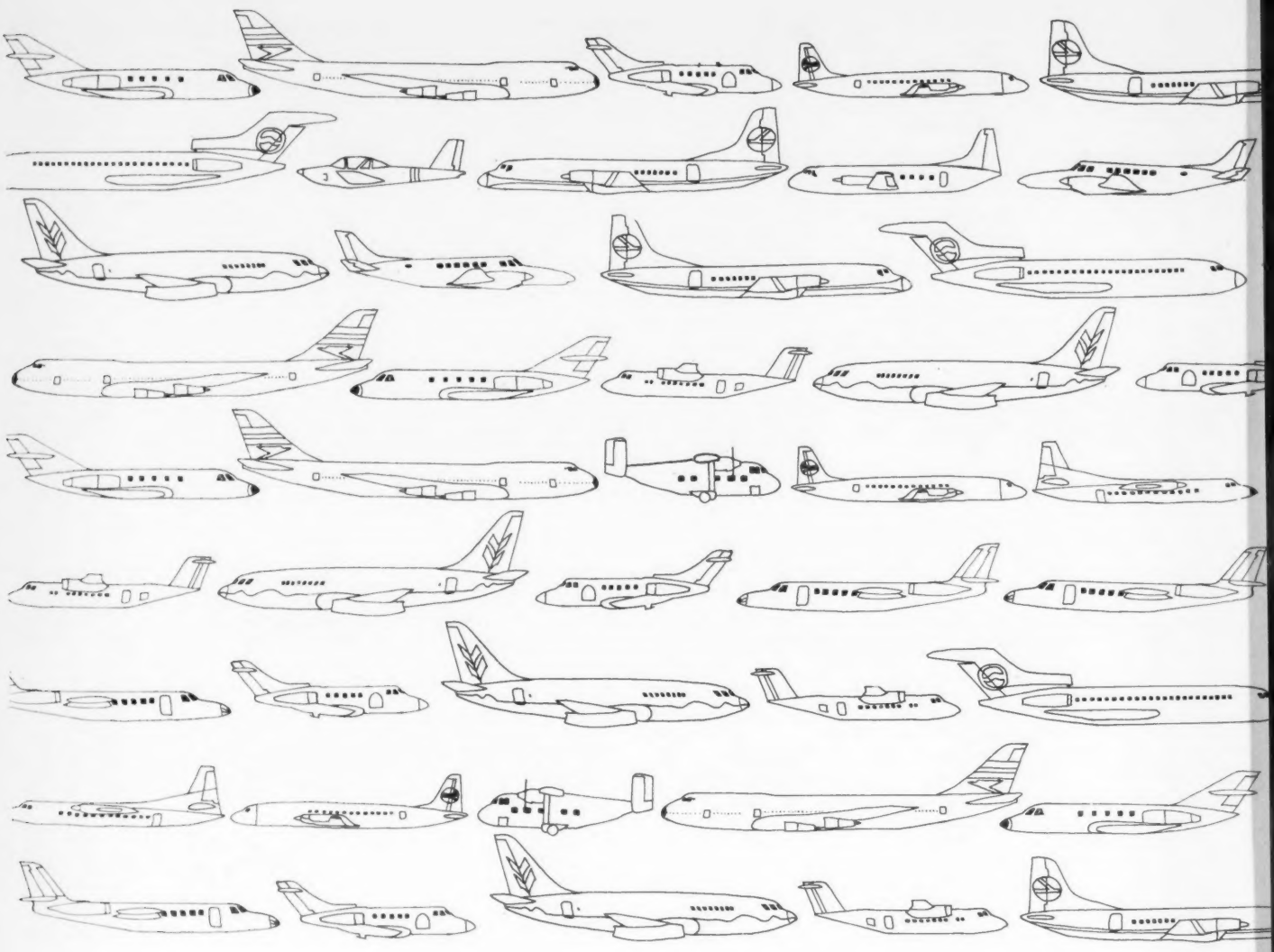
Air Traffic Controllers' duties fall into four main groups: (1) ATCO (Aerodrome), (2) ATCO (Approach), (3) ATCO (Approach Radar) and (4) ATCO (Area Control). The job of the ATCO (Aerodrome) is to control the movement of aircraft arriving at, and departing from, the airport plus aircraft on the ground, and those circulating over the airport or in its vicinity awaiting their opportunity to land.

His working day therefore includes dealing with aircraft flying in accordance with VFR (Visual Flight Rules) ie in clear weather thus having good visual reference to the ground. He also controls traffic flying in the traffic circuit operating on the manoeuvring area, and issues information and instructions to aircraft under his control to keep the traffic moving safely and freely.

He helps pilots to avoid collision whether between aircraft flying in the traffic circuit around the airport; between aircraft landing and taking off; aircraft operating on the manoeuvring



London Airport Heathrow as it appears on the Decca Q Band Airfield Surface Movement Indicator (ASMI). Last autumn Paris Airport Authority installed a similar ASMI at Orly Airport. This export order was valued at about £100,000.



Because it's busy up there

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Simulators for controller training.

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It all adds up to the sort of experience we need if we are to give ATC authorities the systems they need.

Ferranti understand all the procedural details of ATC operation – that's why we can synthesise it so well.

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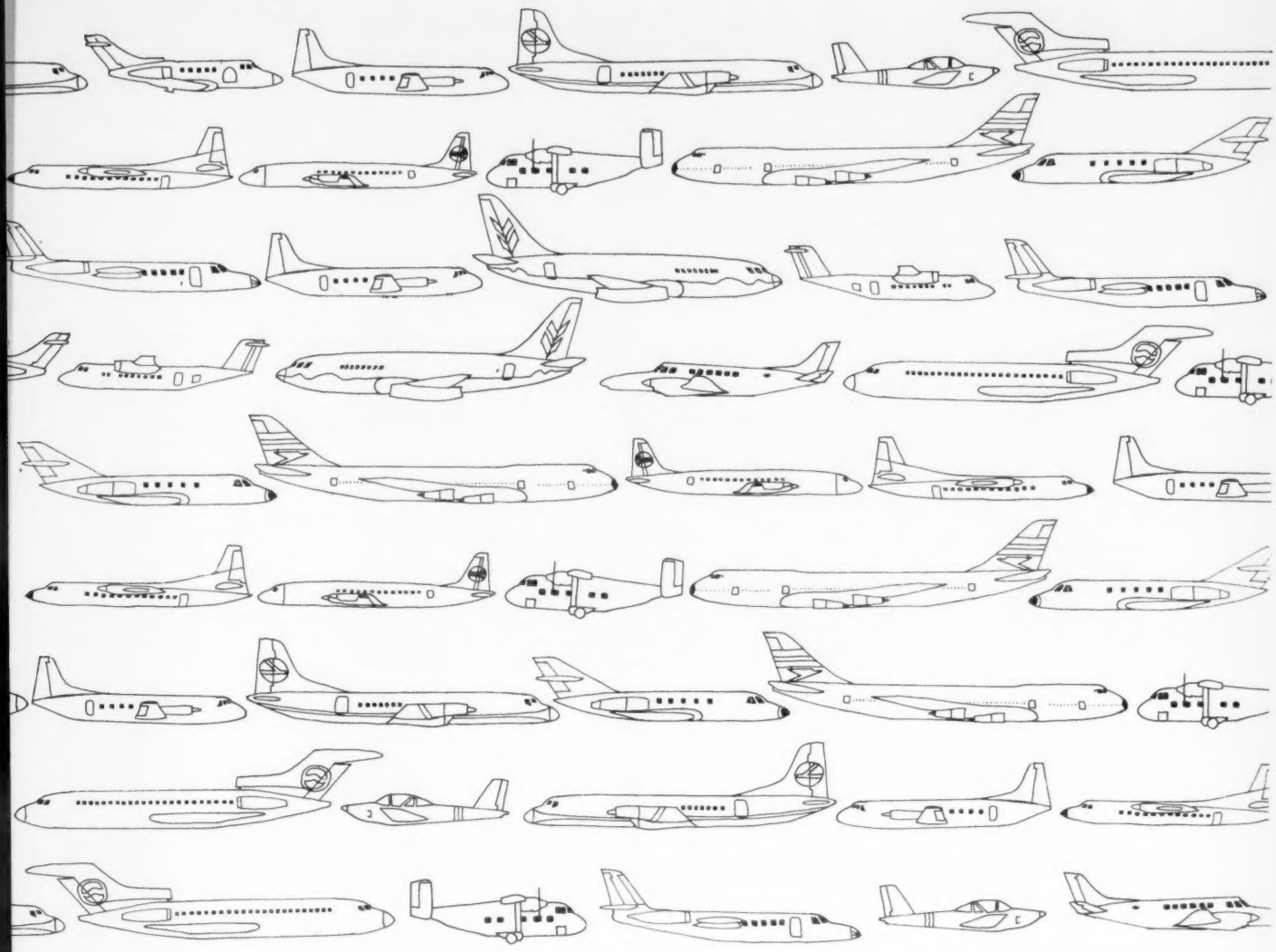

we're busy down here.

London ATC Centre
FPPS (Hermes) operational ATC system

Oceanic Control Centre, Prestwick
Apollo-based ATC system

Hurn ATC Evaluation Unit
Simulator

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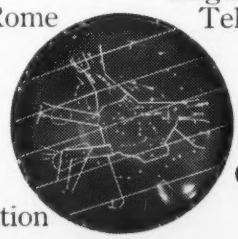


FERRANTI
air traffic control systems

This Caledonian/BUA 707-320C illustrates the part which Britain's new 'Second Force' airline is playing in swelling the growth of cargo traffic at Gatwick—some 29.5 per cent up in 1970/71.

Overseas students receiving practical instruction in Area Procedural Control exercises at the College. Mr. B. N. Nangpal, the Indian student seen right, attained the high marking of 84 per cent at the end of the course.

area and any other object, stationary or moving, or aircraft moving on the apron. Finally he operates the airport lighting systems, traffic direction indicators and other visual means of air traffic control, keeps records of all traffic movements and prepares the relevant reports.

The ATCO (Approach) controls all aircraft arriving and departing, using their instruments and the ATCO's instructions for guidance—in ATC parlance, under IFR(Instrument Flight Rules) which apply for instance to a private pilot who wishes to fly into controlled airspace. The pilot is given a special clearance which allows him to fly in sight of the ground or water but not above a certain height, say 1,500 feet level. The ATCO (Approach) also controls all such flights which are arriving, and released by Area/Zone control until they have landed and cleared the runway. 'Zone' is a controlled section of vertical airspace around most major airports extending from the surface of the ground up to 11,000 feet.

Some zones such as those surrounding Edinburgh and Belfast are controlled entirely by their appropriate control unit. Others are operated either by or in conjunction with an Air Traffic Control Centre.

The third group ATCO (Approach Radar) is responsible, especially in poor visibility, for the use of radar information and its application to the safe and smooth running of the aircraft arriving, departing and en route over the airport. It could be said that 'Approach Radar' understates this particular ATCO's job to some extent since he is dealing also with aircraft departing and overflying. Moreover, he provides radar guidance to aircraft making instrument approaches, and on 'Met' (weather) to pilots and other controllers.

All three of these ATCOs must notify aircraft under their control of any failure or irregularity of any of the essential airport facilities or services, including Safety Services; the ATCO (Aerodrome) alone alerts the Safety Service as and when required.

The ATCO (Area Control) is responsible for the safety of aircraft flying in Airways, Terminal Areas and the Upper Airspace. Airways, roads of the air, are corridors of controlled airspace normally from 5,000 to 25,000 feet in height and ten miles in width. Terminal Areas are provided to protect the flight paths of aircraft arriving and departing from major airports up to their point of entry to, or exit from, an Airway.

The Upper Airspace is the area above 25,000 feet and it is in this height band that the majority of jet aircraft cruise during the en route portion of their journeys. Oceanic Controllers,

working at the Oceanic Area Control unit located at Prestwick, have a special responsibility for aircraft operating over a very large area of the North Atlantic.

Radar is of course indispensable to the entire ATC system today. It permits aircraft to fly in complete safety only five miles apart and at the same height (the distance but for radar would need to be as much as 50 miles). Radar is thus an integral part of the vast and highly sophisticated network of telecommunications without which the air traffic control which is largely taken for granted by the passenger (probably because he never sees it) could not exist. Upon the 'Tels' engineers rest the entire responsibility for ensuring that all the equipment used in ATC rarely if ever fails.

Control tower reality is simulated

The College is equipped with training devices so designed that when the aspiring ATCO leaves to continue his studies in the field he is immediately familiar with the scene in any airport control tower to which he may be sent. For example, in the Aerodrome Control training rooms, the training officer sets

and conducts the exercise which is based on the traffic pattern at a particular aerodrome.

Provision is made for recording weather especially wind direction on the students' board and on receipt he decides which runway to use. He can also be questioned about the signals area and about the day-to-day running of an aerodrome prior to beginning an exercise. After these preliminaries the training officer simulates the movement and reporting of aircraft moving on, and in the vicinity of, the aerodrome and the student then controls them.

Similarly in Approach Control training, the rooms are equipped with standard approach/aerodrome control desks. In the adjacent rooms are aircraft simulators. Communications between the two rooms give facilities for four-channel radio telephones on loudspeaker or headset, and ten telephone circuits.

It is thus possible to simulate realistically the traffic problems experienced at a busy airport in weather conditions when aircraft are not, as often happens in reality, visible to the control officer.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	
23/4/69	G. CANIPARI	IAF - ITAV Rome	ITALIAN	Capo Reparto ATC
23/4/69	E. PAPHINA -	" " "	ITALIAN	ATC Senior
23/4/69	N. CARNEVALETTI	Tel. IAF - AIR STAFF Rome	"	
"	G. MARTUCCI	Direzione of civil aviation	"	Chief of ATS Office
8-5-69	H E KIRBY	N.A.D.S Po Devon. Templecombe Som	South American	Senior Com. Officer
13-5-69	A J. FERREIRA	D.G.A.C (Lisbon Airport)	PORTUGUESE	ATC Staff at Lisbon
19.6.69	JESOVIĆ VID	Aic zagreb (Pleso)	YUGOSLAV	ATC OFFICER
19. VI 69	Bošković Branislav	Airport Belgrade	Yugoslavia	ATC officer
18. IX. 1969	P. ANISHCHENKO	MOSCOW, Min Radio Industry	USSR	Head of Laboratory
18. IX. 1969	A. KHARINOV	Moscow Min of Civil Aviat.	USSR	Head of Dept.
23 SEP 69	SUVIDH THONGARAM (Squadron Leader)	BANGKOK ACC, P.O. BOX 535 BANGKOK	THAI	CHIEF, BANGKOK ACC
30 SEP 69	J.K. SAUNDERS	CIVIL AVIATION, HONGKONG	BRITISH	
7 OCT. 1969	J.P.F. REID	Dept. of Civil Aviation, Australia	Australian	Supervising A.T.C.
"	Eric J Jewell	" " "	"	Inspector Recruitment
	Colin Brown	" " "		Aviation Medicine
23. OCT. 69	JOVAN NRKONJIĆ	DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS	YUGOSLAVIA	DEPUTY HEAD OF ATC/CA

The world wide repute of the College emerges from a single page of the College Visitors Book.

The same meticulous attention to detail in training is given in the Radar Control section where the Radar Simulator training room contains the most recent radar equipment devised. With this, the responses from twelve aircraft in any desired combination can be shown. The position, heading and speed of each aircraft is controlled from panels in the adjacent simulation room where it is also possible to inject upper wind components as required, and show aircraft approaching from twenty to thirty miles away.

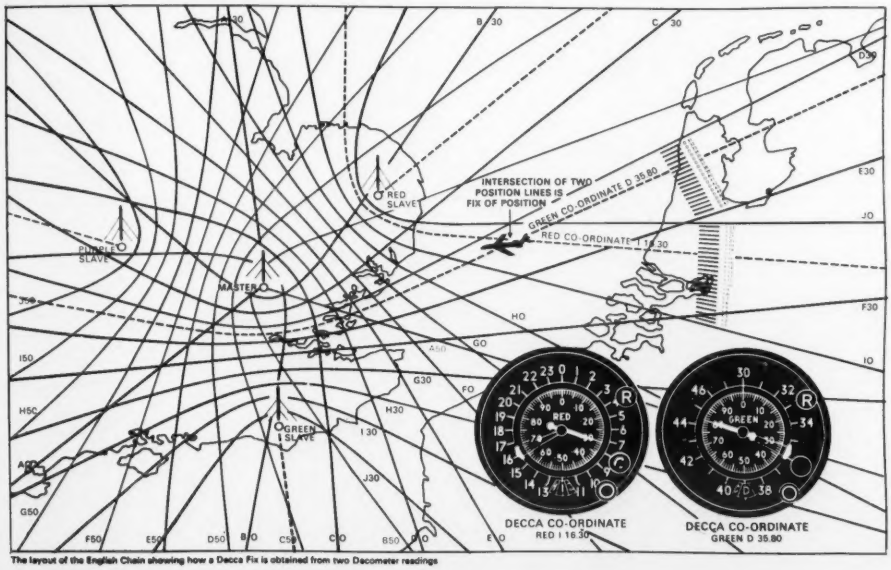
Latter day oracles

The scope of the Primary Air Traffic Control course is suggested by the fact that its syllabus calls for a sound knowledge of two hundred and fifty different items. The Air Traffic Control section which takes up 86½ hours includes a study of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in its several aspects, Aviation law, aerodrome inspection, relationship with HM Customs and Excise on aerodrome, the characteristics of different aircraft—to name a few of the nearly 190 sections. The same ATC course includes navigation which takes up 36 hours commencing with 'Form of the Earth' and going on through terrestrial magnetism, maps and charts, the triangle of velocities—again to specify only a tiny section of the studies. Meteorology also included in 30½ hours calls for a knowledge of gusts, squalls, local winds, types of cloud, ice accretion, land and sea fogs—in fact, every aspect of the earth's atmosphere in every conceivable condition examined for its possible effect on air traffic control.

Finally, 40 hours are devoted to Telecommunications from basic radio theory through all its multifarious technicalities such as, to quote one single section: 'The principles, characteristics, coverage, operation of Consol, Decca, Gee, Loran, M F non-directional beacon, radio range, fan markers, VOR, DME 200 mc/s (alternatively 965 mc/s and 1200 mc/s for overseas students)'.

This is only the first of nine equally wide ranging courses, designed for ATCOs at varying levels of proficiency. The most advanced, known as the 'Air Traffic Control Technical Staff Course,' is designed to bring experienced ATCO and senior technical staff up to date with ATC development and to improve their knowledge of all aspects of air traffic control. In addition to these courses, there are refresher courses designed to

(*continued on page 14*)



The layout of the English Chain showing how a Decca Fix is obtained from two Decometer readings

The Decca Air Navigator system enables the aircraft's position to be established by the pilot accurately, instantaneously, and continuously by a simple operation. Radio signals, continuously emitted from the transmitting stations or 'slave beacons' are received in the aircraft on a special receiver. These signals operate two indicators: 'RED' and 'GREEN'. Each of these continuously indicates a number, the value of which depends on the position of the aircraft, the number indicated changing, of course, with the movement of the aircraft along the airway. A third slave 'PURPLE' is used for a 3 slave ground system which gives all-round cover. Charts of the transmitting area are gridded with a series of red lines and green lines, all numbered. When the pilot requires the aircraft's position he reads off the numbers shown on the red and green meters, then looks for the correspondingly numbered red and green lines on the chart, the point of intersection showing the aircraft's position. The Decca system is used world-wide.

Air Safety reflects advances in ATC

Air traffic is increasing. So, fortunately, is the development of automated air traffic control systems. During the next few years, air safety must depend on how well ATC keeps pace with aviation progress and the corresponding increases in traffic density.

The Plessey contribution is to provide the air traffic controllers with the tools to enable them to continue with their efficient tasks.

These tools may be complete operational complexes like MADAP at Maastricht in Holland or MEDIATOR at West Drayton in England, or automated secondary radar systems, or primary and secondary radar heads, display and data processors for larger or smaller ATC systems . . .

The common denominator is the long and specialised experience of ATC requirements that Plessey brings to the task of meeting today's and tomorrow's needs.

ATC requirements vary from country to country, from airport to airport, from airfield to airfield. Plessey manufactures a comprehensive range of equipment and systems; and its experience, at all levels, in most parts of the world, also means that Plessey is well placed to advise its customers on their ATC needs.

...reflects equipment progress by Plessey

*The **AR-5 23-cm air surveillance radar** (1), designed to handle current and projected airliners (including SST's) from take-off out to 200 n.m., complements the well-established AR-1 S-band radar which*

*is installed on large and small airports throughout the world. The **ACR430** (2) provides the smaller civil or military airfield with an inexpensive but versatile and high-performance radar; its twin-beam system*

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532 PRR

Prestwick is alone among the Authority's airports in providing ground handling services, as shown in this typical shot of attendance upon a BOAC VC-10.

keep senior staff (both home and overseas) in touch with the new techniques in ATC which are arising all the time in this intensely competitive international busines.

The Overseas Primary course provides instruction and training in the aerodrome and approach control services for Air Traffic Control Service who already have a background of general aviation. It is assumed that the student has a thorough knowledge of written and spoken English, a good educational background together with a basic appreciation of navigation, meteorology and telecommunication equipment. The syllabus is based on a course of 24 students.

Finally the Overseas Area Control course is available to Air Traffic Control Officers nominated by foreign governments and is designed to train personnel in area control (non-radar) procedures and to assess their practical ability to apply such procedures. Air Traffic Control Officers nominated for this course will normally have had previous experience of aerodrome/approach control duties. The course normally comprises 16 students.

Into the future

Few industries are developing as quickly as aviation. Faster and bigger aircraft are continually being brought into service—and each year there are more of them. The problems of controlling Concorde flying 125 passengers at 1,500 mph bears little resemblance to those posed by an Imperial Airways' Heracles flying 40 passengers at 70 mph. Nowadays an ATCO needs all his expertise, experience and not least confidence. These prerequisites are primarily the reason why it takes three years and costs £12,000 to train one cadet. But in spite of the many imponderables inherent in their selection and training, in most cases from scratch, the College's pass rate is some 88 per cent.

Hurn has never lost its lead in offering the world's finest training in ATC. A major advantage is the fact that English is the first language in international air traffic control. At France's ATC School in Toulouse almost as many hours are devoted to teaching English as to pure ATC and Hurn has been able to provide, at the request of the French, tapes of various British accents notably of course Scots, Welsh and Irish. Again at the Eurocontrol ATC School at Luxembourg, where similar English language tapes are used much of the timetable is occupied with learning correct English phraseology.

In anticipation of the increase in air traffic and the introduction of Concorde and other supersonic aircraft, the DTI's National Air Traffic Service has already provided facilities for centralising the control of civil and military aircraft in the London Terminal Area and en route throughout the major part of the UK airspace.

This modernisation of Britain's air traffic control service, known as MEDIATOR, covers the transformation of the existing system into an automated system by stages. The new ATC

Students of the Overseas Primary Course at the College which finished in December 1970. Standing left to right: A. V. Sirleaf, Liberia; L. B. Shilley, Liberia; T. Berg, Norway; M. Pang Teck Chung, Malaysia; F. Lambersoy, Norway; T. Torrissen, Norway; T. T. Vandy, Sierra Leone; L. W. Parton (CATC Instructor); Chan Ming Kwai, Hong Kong; G. Hjelseth, Norway; Lau King San. Hong Kong; L. J. Coipal, Dominica; Wong Chun Tung, Hong Kong; (seated left to right) Yeung On Ping, Hong Kong; S. Leong Kam Seng, Malaysia; K. Phanthavong, Laos; D. R. Sharma, Nepal; M. K. Ramajhi, Nepal; S. Philavong, Laos; J. Golalami Tehrani, Iran; Hung Yat Kweong, Hong Kong; W. Donkoh, Ghana.

This digital air traffic control simulator at Hurn goes into operation shortly. It was installed in August last by Ferranti Digital Systems Division of Bracknell, Berks who export ATC equipment to over 80 countries. The three bay rack in the right background houses the new digital approach control simulator. This equipment allows up to six separate exercises to be run simultaneously for basic training, with a switch to fewer, more complex exercises as the course progresses.

centre is located at West Drayton, Middlesex and primary and secondary radar information from remote radars situated at strategic points in Britain are already being fed into this centre to provide the controllers with the radar coverage of aircraft movements required.

Expertise for export

The air traffic density in Western Europe has created a market for the type of equipment used by MEDIATOR and there are good prospects for the export of the British electronic equipment used in the system. Brazil, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and South Vietnam have already expressed interest in systems similar to MEDIATOR in whole or in part.

Here again, Hurn is in the forefront with these developments. Radar simulation has been expanded at the College. The simulation equipment at Hurn has become a showcase and in addition to the increasing number of independent overseas visitors, British firms frequently request permission to bring along their own overseas visitors, which they have often found leads to good export business.

With the increasing use of electronic devices in air traffic control, new specialisations will emerge. 'This will result', says the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board, 'in a raising of the selection standard for new entrants and, conceivably, a significant amount of re-training for those already in this occupation.' In all these developments, the College of Air Traffic Control at Hurn will, on its record, continue to offer the finest ATC training in the world.

All enquiries concerning United Kingdom training should be made to: Deputy Director (ATC) Training and Licensing, 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H OLX. Overseas enquiries should be made to: OSO 5 Department of Trade and Industry, Civil Aviation Department, The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ, England.

CREDITS

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prices. Basic materials was the only major group of imports to show no rise in unit values in recent months.

Trends in United Kingdom trade were discussed in the article on trade in August which was published in *Trade and Industry* of September 23, 1971.

Notes

(*a*) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an 'Overseas Trade Statistics' basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the 'Overseas Trade Statistics' to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(*b*) The index numbers on an 'Overseas Trade Statistics' basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

(*continued on next page*)

The first Range Rover to arrive in Hong Kong was unveiled at a reception given by the British Trade Commission in co-operation with the British Leyland Motor Corporation agents, Metro-Dodwell Motors Ltd., on September 16. Pictured are Mr. D. C. Rounthwaite, Acting Senior Trade Commissioner (left), and Mr. A. E. Dingle, managing director of Metro-Dodwell Motors Ltd., unveiling the Range Rover. Members of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force and Public Works Department, and leading businessmen including officials of the China Resources Company, attended the reception, which was the first joint promotion between the Trade Commission and a major local industry in two years. During the reception, the COI sponsored film 'Range Rover—A Car for All Seasons' was shown.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	107	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	114	107	113	102	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	120	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	157	104	110	203	223	155	151	155	196	133	131	148	182
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
1970 January	156	110	116	215	205	152	144	153	190	131	128	147	183
February	144	96	99	190	204	148	138	148	181	124	125	142	177
March	151	107	100	188	216	164	140	169	210	142	135	163	206
April	168	110	114	214	244	163	149	165	212	141	145	164	171
May	155	96	104	200	230	157	137	161	205	132	144	152	186
June	168	108	128	197	245	163	159	164	210	142	147	155	187
July	131	80	72	203	195	163	151	165	217	142	147	157	186
August	152	108	122	189	204	105	98	105	137	90	68	99	144
September	165	108	120	219	232	154	170	152	200	143	133	139	182
October	170	115	125	208	242	165	188	160	214	144	135	153	180
November	163	116	108	221	225	172	180	169	214	157	141	158	206
December	164	103	120	214	237	166	161	166	201	160	136	159	192
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	106	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210
July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213

(*continued on next page*)

VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	211	210	155	147	156	195	132	134	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	229	227	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	153	101	103	210	216	215	145	146	145	186	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	165	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	206	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	163	162	107	107	228	233	232	149	141	152	193	133	127	145	177
2nd quarter	163	162	109	101	224	233	232	166	162	169	217	144	139	158	208
1970 January	146	146	103	107	197	201	200	155	150	156	198	130	136	147	186
February	153	152	103	110	190	218	216	152	145	152	186	126	134	144	181
March	152	152	106	107	186	214	213	159	147	161	200	139	133	154	193
April	157	157	104	110	190	226	224	163	151	162	199	135	139	157	187
May	157	157	101	110	195	232	230	148	137	147	192	122	131	135	183
June	161	160	103	121	197	228	226	156	155	160	200	139	146	151	182
July	122	122	76	65	198	177	177	155	155	157	210	135	140	147	179
August	169	169	121	123	214	231	231	117	115	116	149	98	81	116	136
September	167	167	107	121	218	238	238	164	168	163	198	146	135	159	185
October	165	164	108	120	204	233	231	168	183	164	211	137	134	160	187
November	166	165	111	110	231	235	233	155	154	154	203	137	129	145	183
December	163	163	102	113	211	244	244	164	152	166	203	154	134	156	205
1971 January	156	155	103	105	227	221	221	142	130	144	188	125	114	137	171
February	160	159	110	110	201	230	230	137	132	141	183	121	120	135	164
March	173	172	108	104	255	248	247	168	162	171	208	152	148	164	196
April	166	166	111	103	218	240	240	169	163	170	223	151	145	159	198
May	159	158	105	100	221	227	227	161	159	163	211	137	134	149	216
June	163	163	110	102	233	231	230	170	164	174	217	145	138	167	211
July	159	159	105	100	202	234	234	165	173	164	220	138	132	151	209
August	156	156	104	102	216	225	225	166	172	166	217	142	136	156	204

Investment intentions of the manufacturing and distributive service industries for 1971 and 1972

Manufacturing industry 1971

FORECASTS of capital expenditure in 1971 provided to the Department of Trade and Industry in August/September by manufacturing industry suggest a fall of the order of 6 to 8 per cent in real terms between 1970 and 1971. This is the same rate of decline as shown by the previous inquiry taken in May 1971 which indicated a weakening in investment intentions since the November/December 1970 inquiry. There has thus been no further change in the intentions for this year since May.

In the first half of 1971, the volume of manufacturers' investment on the basis of revised figures seasonally adjusted was about 5 per cent lower than the half yearly average for 1970. A decrease of the order of 6 to 8 per cent between 1970 and 1971 therefore implies some further fall in investment in the second half of this year.

Distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, 1971

The latest forecasts of capital expenditure in 1971 provided by companies in the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, indicate a slight further weakening of intentions since the May inquiry, and suggest a fall of a little more than the 5 per cent which was then expected. The May inquiry followed the November/December inquiry 1970, which showed little or no change in the expected volume of investment between 1970 and 1971.

In the first half of 1971, expenditure in this sector was, on the basis of revised figures, about 5 per cent lower than the half yearly average for 1970 in real terms. A decline of a little more than this figure therefore implies some further fall in investment in the second half of this year.

Manufacturing industry, distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, 1972

Earlier forecasts of capital expenditure in 1972 obtained in November/December 1970 and in May 1971 had suggested little change in investment between 1971 and 1972 for both manufacturing and distributive and service industries. The latest forecasts also suggest little change between these years indicating no shift of intentions since the May inquiry. The forecasts for 1971 and 1972, taken together, suggest on the basis of past patterns of investment, that expenditure might begin to rise during 1972 in both sectors. Over the years there has been greater variation between companies' forecasts made at this time of year and subsequent outturn than has been the case for the later inquiries. Modification to plans between the making of these forecasts and the actual expenditure depend very much on the development of the economy over the period. Changes in demand, company profits and in business confidence are some of the important variables.

Shipping industry 1971 and 1972

The latest forecasts of capital expenditure for this industry indicate buoyant levels of investment in 1971 and 1972. Previous inquiries for these years had shown the same result. For 1971 an increase of about one quarter is suggested implying a further rise in expenditure during the second half of 1971. A further, though smaller rate of increase is shown by the forecasts for 1972. Forecasts for this industry have, however, to be regarded with caution as they have shown considerable margins of uncertainty.

The results of the next inquiry will be published in January 1972.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in July 1971 was 12 per cent less than in July 1970.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the seven months January-July deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 13 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1970 and deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 9 per cent less.

Production of wool and hair tops was 23 per cent less and of man-made fibre tops 25 per cent less.

OUTPUT OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
1970 April	14.8	8.2	4.0	11.7	9.6	12.0	10.7	2.3
May	12.5	6.2	3.5	10.2	7.5	11.8	9.4	1.9
June	14.4	7.8	4.0	11.6	9.0	13.0	11.0	2.2
July	12.2	7.2	4.1	9.0	8.1	11.4	9.0	1.7
August	9.0	4.2	2.6	8.3	5.8	10.5	7.2	2.2
September	11.6	6.0	3.8	10.6	8.0	11.9	10.3	3.0
October	12.1	5.7	4.3	11.7	8.9	12.4	10.8	3.4
November	12.9	6.2	4.1	11.7	8.4	11.8	10.6	2.6
December	11.8	5.6	3.0	11.0	7.7	10.1	9.5	2.6
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	8.1	2.9
May	13.1	6.1	3.2	11.9	7.9	11.9	8.3	2.1
June	12.1	5.4	2.8	11.5	8.2	11.2	8.1	2.5
July	10.2	5.4	3.0	8.5	7.1	9.9	7.5	2.5

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In July deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kilos.

Business Monitor

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- Insurance companies' and private pension funds' investment for second quarter

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended August 28, 1971:

Distributors' earnings submitted	£	£
High cost films	724,754	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	82,732	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	3,571	
		811,057
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		35,400
		846,457
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to September 13, 1971, together with an estimate of collection approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended August 28, 1971		380,700

The tenth interim allocation for the fourteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 48 per cent.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the second quarter of 1971

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's investment in the second quarter of 1971 is now estimated at £381 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, about 3 per cent lower than in the first quarter. Taking the first half of 1971 as a whole investment was about 3 per cent lower than in the first half of 1970 but about 7 per cent lower than in the second half of that year.

Between the second half of 1970 and the first half of 1971 capital expenditure on new building work fell by about 9 per cent. There was a fall of about 7 per cent in investment in plant and machinery and about 1 per cent in investment in vehicles.

Over the same period investment by most industry groups fell. The percentage fall in the paper, printing and publishing group was particularly sharp (20 per cent). Against the overall trend investment increased in the coal and petroleum products group (15 per cent), metal manufacturing (3 per cent) and the residual group of other industries (4 per cent).

Distributive and Service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised figures show a small increase of about 1 per cent at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the capital expenditure of the

(*continued on page 86*)

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,402	1,210	1,068	124	724	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,837 (2,782)*	1,404 (1,379)*	1,206 (1,201)*	228 (203)*	730	625 (600)*	1,483 (1,453)*
1969	2,976 (3,031)*	1,501 (1,526)*	1,283 (1,288)*	192 (217)*	796	616 (641)*	1,564 (1,594)*
1970	3,196	1,631	1,317	248	796	645	1,755
1971							
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	673	331	299	43	175	143	355
2nd quarter	669	332	297	40	182	133	354
3rd quarter	709	350	298	60	186	160	363
4th quarter	787 (732)*	391 (366)*	311 (306)*	85 (60)*	186	189 (164)*	412 (382)*
1969 1st quarter	691 (746)*	346 (371)*	308 (313)*	38 (63)*	194	143 (168)*	354 (384)*
2nd quarter	744	378	318	48	200	157	387
3rd quarter	773	388	329	55	204	159	410
4th quarter	769	389	328	51	198	158	413
1970 1st quarter	751	389	316	46	193	145	413
2nd quarter	816	411	330	75	201	176	439
3rd quarter	800	413	332	56	197	156	447
4th quarter	829	419	339	71	205	169	456
1971 1st quarter	760	393	312	56	195	147	419
2nd quarter	787	381	316	90	197	183	408
3rd quarter							
4th quarter							

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 54 per cent of total expenditure in 1969. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (e.g. by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £25 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

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Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted

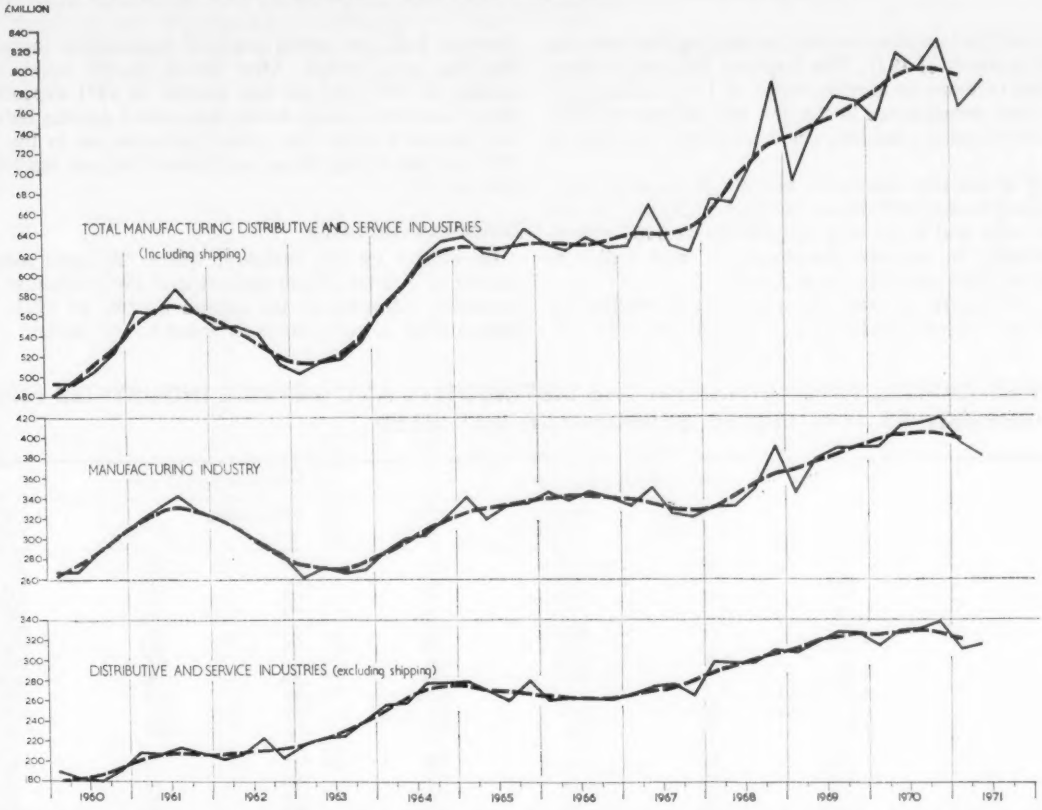


TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118.2	156.0	22.7	139.1	204.0	245.7	88.3	92.5	73.3	96.6	288.8	73.5	755.9
1961	1,315.3	164.2	31.0	171.1	266.4	268.2	118.0	110.3	80.3	105.8	347.4	70.1	897.8
1962	1,210.4	163.0	22.6	172.7	228.6	235.4	105.6	94.6	80.7	107.2	325.5	61.5	823.4
1963	1,070.2	163.9	30.0	134.3	136.1	233.8	100.9	85.7	79.7	105.9	267.2	74.1	728.9
1964	1,210.4	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.4	279.9	90.9	116.3	90.8	131.5	297.5	90.9	822.0
1965	1,326.9	186.9	35.8	209.1	112.8	293.6	107.5	132.0	98.8	150.4	323.8	93.7	909.4
1966	1,366.2	178.8	57.3	228.7	116.0	298.7	119.9	128.3	86.2	152.3	311.4	89.7	965.1
1967	1 328.1	206.4	83.4	191.0	116.4	292.6	119.8	104.3	83.7	130.5	271.8	94.2	962.1
1968	1,403.8 (1,378.8)*	219.9	95.4	190.4	110.8	298.2	110.8	140.2	85.8	152.3	284.1	102.4	1,017.3 (992.3)*
1969	1,501.1 (1,526.1)*	209.7	74.6	220.7	130.8	308.1	132.6	151.0	92.3	181.3	323.0	109.5	1,068.6 (1,093.6)*
1970	1,631.1	208.8	64.2	280.6	207.2	357.5	139.7	115.7	102.6	154.8	318.8	100.9	1,211.4
1971													
1965 1st quarter	340.5	47.0	9.2	51.1	28.7	78.8	25.9	34.6	26.8	38.4	86.6	23.5	230.4
2nd quarter	318.8	44.8	8.3	50.2	28.1	69.8	24.7	31.3	26.1	35.5	78.8	22.7	217.3
3rd quarter	332.2	47.8	8.5	57.1	28.8	67.8	27.5	34.2	22.8	37.7	80.9	22.6	228.7
4th quarter	335.4	47.3	9.8	50.7	27.2	77.2	29.4	31.9	23.1	38.8	77.5	24.9	233.0
1966 1st quarter	344.6	45.3	12.0	60.5	28.7	73.5	32.3	31.4	20.6	40.3	77.8	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	336.8	44.1	13.3	54.6	27.6	75.2	29.8	34.5	20.7	37.0	75.5	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	345.3	43.9	16.5	57.7	29.2	75.6	28.9	31.9	21.5	40.1	78.4	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	339.5	45.5	15.5	55.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	30.5	23.4	34.9	79.7	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	331.8	51.2	16.5	47.4	29.8	73.4	30.2	28.1	21.0	34.2	75.3	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	349.8	52.4	21.8	54.9	31.6	77.4	31.7	26.1	22.0	31.9	71.3	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	325.1	50.7	22.5	43.0	30.0	71.7	28.8	24.7	21.4	32.3	62.9	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	321.4	52.1	22.6	45.7	25.0	70.1	29.1	25.4	19.3	32.1	62.3	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	330.9	49.4	20.4	43.4	32.4	70.7	27.5	31.1	21.5	34.5	63.9	25.9	241.1
2nd quarter	331.9	53.2	23.4	46.2	26.8	70.5	26.4	28.8	19.4	37.2	68.9	24.0	239.0
3rd quarter	350.0	58.0	22.3	46.0	25.5	74.9	31.6	34.3	20.2	37.2	75.0	25.4	249.6
4th quarter	391.0 (366.0)*	59.3	29.3	54.8	26.1	82.1	25.3	46.0	24.7	43.4	76.3	27.1	287.6 (262.6)*
1969 1st quarter	345.6 (370.6)*	51.7	21.4	49.1	25.4	74.4	26.0	37.9	18.1	41.6	79.5	26.1	240.0 (265.0)*
2nd quarter	378.1	53.9	18.2	54.9	32.8	75.2	32.1	39.8	24.0	47.2	82.4	29.5	266.2
3rd quarter	388.4	52.8	18.2	59.8	33.9	79.4	35.6	37.4	25.2	46.1	82.2	27.3	278.9
4th quarter	389.0	51.3	16.8	56.9	38.7	79.1	38.9	35.9	25.0	46.4	78.9	26.6	283.5
1970 1st quarter	389.1	50.3	14.6	66.7	42.5	86.9	32.5	30.2	26.5	38.9	78.9	25.6	284.6
2nd quarter	410.6	52.9	15.7	68.6	48.0	91.4	36.2	31.0	26.4	40.4	83.6	25.7	301.3
3rd quarter	412.6	49.7	19.7	72.1	49.2	90.8	37.2	30.0	24.9	39.0	79.6	24.4	308.6
4th quarter	418.8	55.9	14.2	73.2	67.5	88.4	33.8	24.5	24.8	36.5	76.7	25.2	316.9
1971 1st quarter	392.8	49.9	19.5	67.5	63.8	80.3	26.6	26.8	19.5	38.9	70.2	25.1	297.5
2nd quarter	380.8	48.4	19.5	66.1	56.4	80.7	25.2	24.4	20.3	39.8	72.5	23.9	284.4
3rd quarter													
4th quarter													

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE SECOND QUARTER
continued

distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) between the first and second quarters of 1971. This however, followed a sharp fall in expenditure between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of this year—expenditure in the first two quarters of 1971 taken together was running 6 per cent below the level in the second half of 1970.

In the first half of this year investment in both plant and machinery and in vehicles was markedly below the level of the second half of 1970 (12 per cent and 8 per cent respectively at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted). In contrast investment in new buildings showed a slight increase over the same period.

Of the three industry groups analysed, investment by wholesalers remained unchaged on the first half of 1971 compared with the previous half year while retailers' expenditure increased slightly over the same period. After falling sharply between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1971 expenditure by the other industries' group during the second quarter remained at the first quarter's level. This group's expenditure in the first half of 1971 as a whole was 10 per cent below the level reached in the last half of 1970.

Shipping industry

Investment by this industry, which fluctuates markedly from quarter to quarter, is now estimated at £90 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1971. This is the highest level of expenditure recorded for this series.

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,206 (1,201)*	131	232	843 (838)*	440	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,283 (1,288)*	127	243	913 (918)*	466	321	495 (500)*
1970	1,317	124	249	944	470	304	543
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	188	111	74	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	299	35	55	209	110	76	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	209	112	71	115
3rd quarter	298	31	59	208	110	76	113
4th quarter	311 (306)*	36	59	218 (213)*	108	78	124 (119)*
1969 1st quarter	308 (313)*	32	59	217 (222)*	114	80	114 (119)*
2nd quarter	318	31	60	226	116	81	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	237	120	79	131
4th quarter	328	32	64	232	117	82	130
1970 1st quarter	316	31	62	223	113	74	129
2nd quarter	330	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	332	32	63	238	116	77	139
4th quarter	339	29	62	248	125	75	139
1971 1st quarter	312	29	63	219	123	68	121
2nd quarter	316	32	65	219	121	72	123

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, October 8, 1971. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

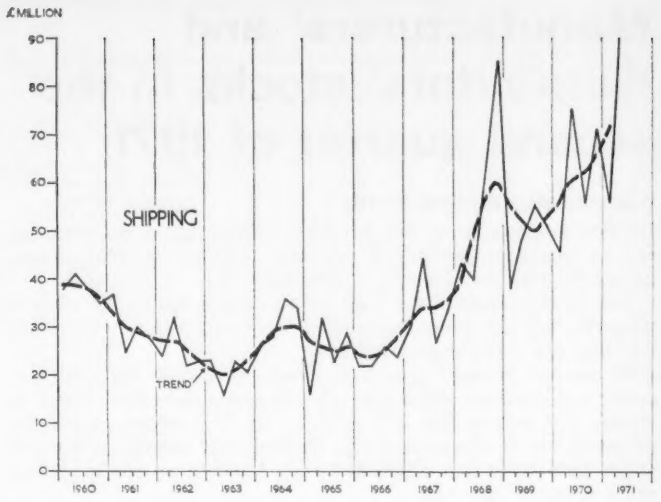
Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Not Tonight Darling	BR/E 35726/9/10/76	86	October 4	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Minidene Ltd.
Naughty	BR/E 35727/9/10/76	83	October 4	Eagle Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd.
Walkabout	BR/E 35728/9/10/76	100	October 4	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Max L Raab-Si Litvinoff Films (Pty) Ltd.
Hands of the Ripper	BR/E 35730/9/10/76	85	October 6	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Twins of Evil	BR/E 35731/9/10/76	87	October 6	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Mining Review No. 2—25th Year	BR/E 35732/9/10/76	11	October 6	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 2209	BR/E 35587/9/10/76	7	October 8	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2209A	BR/E 35588/9/10/76	7	October 8	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Lady in the Car with Glasses and a Gun	F 35729	102	October 4	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Lira Films S.A. Paris
The Hellstrom Chronicle	F 35733	90	October 7	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	David Wolper Productions

Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'How to Succeed with Sex' (F 35665) registered on September 1, 1971, has been amended to 65 minutes.

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period		Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960		1,902	1,035	705	162
1961		2,913	1,253	808	132
1962		2,119	1,183	829	107
1963		2,064	1,070	910	84
1964		2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965		2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966		2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967		2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968		3,230	1,632	1,352	247
1969		3,523	1,813	1,492	217
1970		4,055	2,137	1,618	301
1971					
1965	1st quarter	638	338	285	15
	2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
	3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
	4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966	1st quarter	661	361	279	21
	2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
	3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
	4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967	1st quarter	675	358	288	29
	2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
	3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
	4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968	1st quarter	732	359	332	41
	2nd quarter	744	371	330	43
	3rd quarter	787	405	323	59
	4th quarter	968	497	367	104
1969	1st quarter	778	386	355	38
	2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
	3rd quarter	896	470	369	57
	4th quarter	997	524	404	70
1970	1st quarter	894	464	379	50
	2nd quarter	995	510	399	87
	3rd quarter	1,002	546	395	61
	4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971	1st quarter	984	513	407	65
	2nd quarter	1,048	524	416	109
	3rd quarter				
	4th quarter				



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

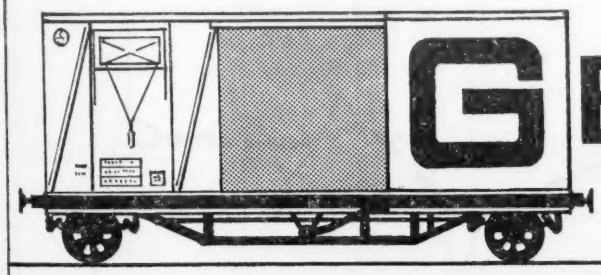
Distributive Trades Order XXIII

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction): XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications: XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.



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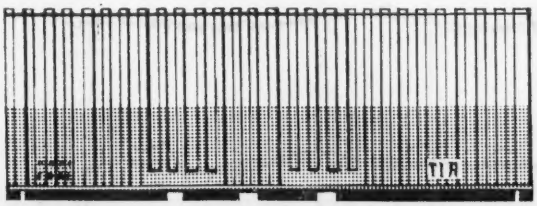

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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the second quarter of 1971

Manufacturing industries

REVISED figures confirm the provisional indication of a substantial fall in manufacturers' stocks of £116 million (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) during the second quarter.

Just less than half of the total fall was accounted for by work in progress, the remainder being divided equally between materials and fuel and finished goods stocks.

Of the six industry groups analysed, all except the chemicals group and the food, drink and tobacco group showed a decline in stocks. The biggest fall, £71 million, (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) was in the engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods industry group which had been building up stocks during the previous six quarters.

A substantial fall in stocks was shown in the textiles, leather and clothing industry group which had been destocking during the previous four quarters. Moderate falls in stocks were shown in the metals manufacture industry group and the other manufacturing industry group.

The stocks/output ratio fell by two index points to 91.2 (end 1962 = 100) during the second quarter of 1971.

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are estimated to have increased by £13 million (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter following little change in stock levels during the first quarter of the year. Most of the second quarter's overall increase occurred in stocks held by general wholesale dealers. Stocks held by dealers in coal, builders materials, etc. also increased: the total increase in stocks over the first half year shown by this sector is exceptionally high compared with its past record. A small fall in stocks was recorded by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailer's stocks showed a fairly substantial increase of £38 million (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter, but this has only partly offset the large fall in the first quarter.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

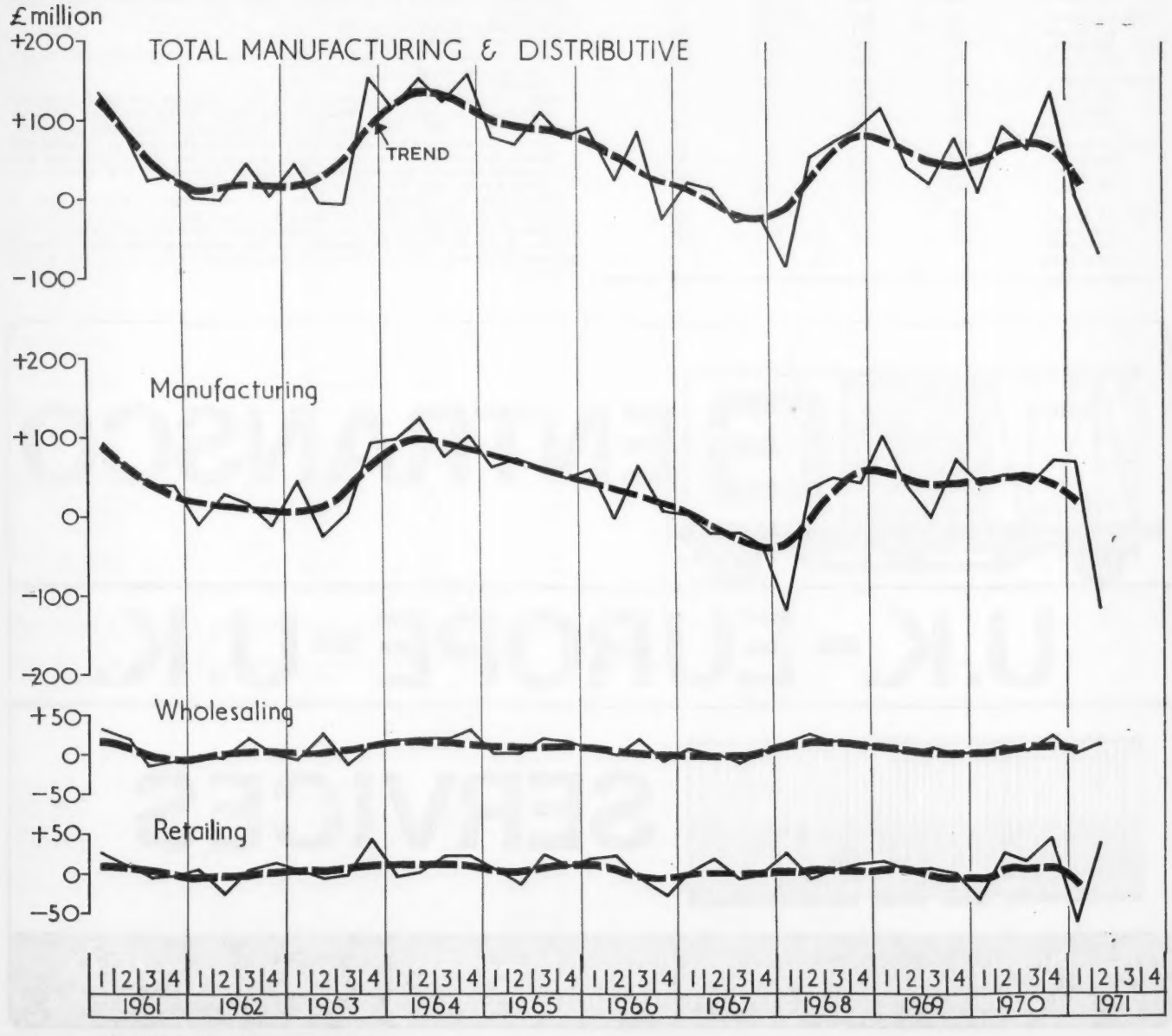

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manu-facturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	10,131	7,509	1,266	1,357
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	307	214	42	51
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	11	42	1	–32
2nd quarter	93	55	12	26
3rd quarter	65	44	7	14
4th quarter	138	72	23	44
1971 1st quarter	10	70	2	–62
2nd quarter	–66	–116	13	38

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manu-facturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manu-facture	Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manu-facturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1970	7,509	968	760	534	3,735	759	752	2,561	2,749	2,199
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	–	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	–	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	–	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	– 6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	– 6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	– 3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	70	12	7	23	31	–2	—	–14	19	65
2nd quarter	–116	1	15	–13	–71	–34	–14	–32	–52	–32

(continued on next page)

MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1970	1,266	767	111	388
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	8	–6	40
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–9	—	10
2nd quarter	12	7	–4	8
3rd quarter	7	–2	–3	12
4th quarter	23	12	—	10
1971 1st quarter	2	–14	5	10
2nd quarter	13	10	5	–2

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	13,441	10,018	1,670	1,753
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,248	902	164	182
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	314	252	17	46
2nd quarter	319	256	26	38
3rd quarter	223	144	78	1
4th quarter	392	250	43	98
1971 1st quarter	259	217	16	26
2nd quarter	262	141	47	74

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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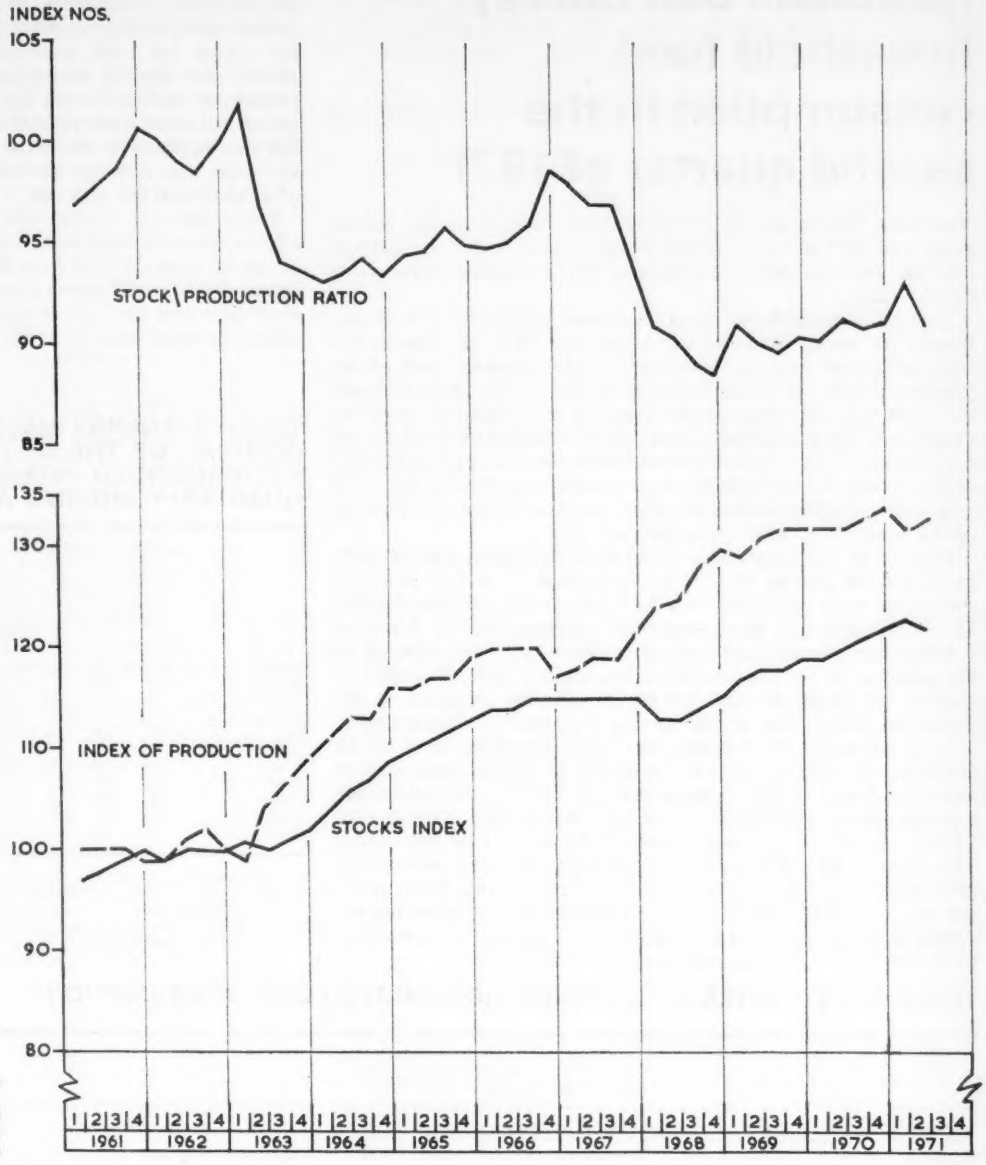
TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100 Seasonally adjusted		
	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	114	125	90.6
3	114	128	89.4
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	117	129	90.3
2	118	131	89.5
3	118	132	89.3
4	119	132	90.1
1970 Q 1	120	132	90.5
2	120	132	91.5
3	121	133	91.2
4	122	134	91.3
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.4
2	122	133	91.2



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for the years preceding 1962 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index number of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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National Food Survey: household food consumption in the second quarter of 1971

THE main results of the National Food Survey in the second quarter of 1971 are summarised below. The estimates are derived from records provided by a sample of 1967 households throughout Great Britain.

Average expenditure on food (excluding sweets and soft drinks) bought for consumption in the home was £2.32 per person per week compared with £2.19 in the previous quarter; most of the increase of 13p was due to higher prices for a wide range of foods but there was also some improvement in consumption standards. Compared with the second quarter of 1970 expenditure was 18p or 8.6 per cent higher; over the period housewives changed the pattern of their purchases and bought more carcase meat, poultry, fresh fish and root vegetables but less potatoes, bread and sugar and also less of the relatively expensive convenience foods.

Household consumption of liquid milk (including welfare milk) in the second quarter of 1971 was estimated to be 4.72 pints per person per week compared with 4.87 pints in the previous quarter. This decrease is only just statistically significant and at this stage it seems that average consumption has been very little affected by the changes in the arrangements for welfare milk. Shortage of supplies on world markets led to considerable increases in the prices of butter and cheese during the quarter. Nevertheless, average consumption of cheese was again above the level of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Butter consumption showed a decline, however, to an average of 5.6 oz. per person per week compared with 5.9 oz. a year ago. Margarine purchases were slightly up, at 3.0 oz. compared with 2.9 oz. a year previously. The seasonal decline in purchases of cooking fats was rather more pronounced than usual. Consumption of eggs was a little below the previous year's level. Average consumption of preserves resumed its downward trend and purchases of sugar fell to a comparatively low level of 15.2 oz. per person per week.

There was the usual seasonal decrease in purchases of beef and pork but total consumption of carcase meat was again greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year, averaging 15.9 oz. per person per week compared with 15.1 oz. Consumption of poultry also showed an increase over the year, from 5.1 oz. per person per week to 5.3 oz., but purchases of cooked meats, canned meats and some meat products declined. Purchases of fresh white fish were appreciably above the level of a year ago, but the increase was more than offset by decreases in purchases of cooked fish and of quick-frozen fish products.

Compared with a year before, purchases of quick-frozen vegetables were maintained at 2.1 oz. per person per week but purchases of canned vegetables fell from 8½ oz. to 7½ oz. There was no change in consumption of fresh vegetables apart from a decrease of about 4 per cent over the year in the consumption of potatoes. Average consumption of fresh fruit was at about the same level as in the

TABLE 2. ENERGY VALUE AND NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THE DIET AS A PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDED INTAKES (a) (ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY MOVING AVERAGES)

	National Averages				Families with 4 or more children			
	Annual Averages			Moving averages year ending April-June 1971	Annual Averages			Moving averages year ending April-June 1971
	1968	1969	1970		1968	1969	1970	
Energy	108	109	111	110	99	102	100	100
Protein	127	126	128	127	115	114	114	113
Calcium	191	194	194	194	165	167	164	166
Iron	122	121	124	124	109	108	110	109
Thiamin	125	122	124	125	123	119	118	118
Riboflavin	129	130	130	130	134	132	131	130
Nicotinic acid	189	190	194	193	174	181	182	180
Vitamin C	181	181	184	186	165	155	164	164
Vitamin A	203	199	200	200	197	199	190	187
Vitamin D (b)	90	84	84	84	64	59	58	60

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom.* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO, 1969.

(b) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this vitamin. Furthermore, most adults require no dietary vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

oz. per person per week (a)

	Year 1969	Year 1970	2nd quarter 1970	1st quarter 1971	2nd quarter 1971
Total household food expenditure	£2.00	£2.11	£2.13	£2.19	£2.32
Liquid milk (pints)	4.89	4.63	4.62	4.87	4.72
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.39
Cheese	3.50	3.59	3.65	3.49	3.78
Butter	6.15	5.99	5.92	6.13	5.55
Margarine	2.78	2.86	2.88	2.74	3.03
Lard and compound cooking fats	2.08	2.21	2.15	2.12	1.85
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.41	4.44	4.59	4.48	4.41
consumption (number)	4.60	4.66	4.79	4.65	4.59
Preserves	2.67	2.57	2.52	2.99	2.50
Sugar	16.18	16.94	16.82	16.32	15.19
Beef and veal	7.70	7.80	7.27	8.89	7.51
Mutton and lamb	5.34	5.25	5.15	5.30	5.31
Pork	2.78	2.83	2.68	3.30	3.11
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5.11	5.32	5.19	5.24	5.06
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.94	0.94	1.06	0.79	0.96
Poultry and cooked chicken	4.93	5.06	5.09	4.29	5.30
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.67	0.67	0.82	0.62	0.76
Other canned meat	2.43	2.69	2.75	2.33	2.17
Offals	1.31	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.18
Sausages, uncooked	3.68	3.74	3.61	3.65	3.65
Other meat products:					
meat pies	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.62	0.72
other	2.03	2.33	2.38	2.38	2.02
Fish, fresh and processed	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.84	3.53
Canned fish	0.79	0.69	0.74	0.53	0.70
Fish and fish products, quick-frozen	0.94	0.99	1.08	0.87	0.87
Fresh green vegetables	12.25	13.12	12.85	11.72	12.57
Other fresh vegetables	10.01	9.95	7.96	11.68	8.18
Quick-frozen vegetables	1.74	1.74	2.08	1.79	2.08
Canned peas	3.10	3.20	3.35	2.86	2.98
Canned beans	3.58	3.86	3.84	3.67	3.41
Potatoes: purchases	45.59	48.24	44.91	51.12	43.01
consumption	49.31	51.84	46.61	53.88	44.40
Citrus fruit	5.12	5.01	6.54	7.58	7.03
Bananas	3.46	2.99	3.19	3.12	3.16
Apples	6.72	7.32	6.06	8.36	6.87
Fresh tomatoes	4.10	4.00	4.22	2.17	4.40
All other fresh fruit	3.82	3.82	3.97	1.36	2.81
Canned fruit	5.70	5.43	5.86	4.99	5.61
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.23	1.17	0.81	0.99	0.86
Flour	5.38	5.68	5.28	6.81	5.16
White bread	32.01	32.23	32.03	29.29	30.26
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	2.96	2.92	2.78	3.09	3.30
Other bread	2.77	2.96	2.81	2.85	2.90
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.28	1.21	0.96	1.62	1.46
Cakes and pastries	4.58	4.47	4.65	4.13	4.11
Chocolate biscuits	1.04	0.98	1.04	0.97	1.06
Other biscuits	4.77	4.78	4.91	4.74	4.88
Breakfast cereals	2.63	2.74	2.82	2.51	2.74
Oatmeal and oat products	0.54	0.50	0.36	0.71	0.45
Canned milk puddings	1.52	1.69	1.64	1.72	1.68
Tea	2.52	2.59	2.69	2.52	2.38
Instant coffee	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.45	0.42
Canned soups	3.19	3.54	3.05	3.73	2.38
Pickles and sauces	1.44	1.55	1.51	1.37	1.61

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

second quarter of 1970, increases for apples, citrus fruit and tomatoes being offset by decreases for other types. There was a small decrease over the year in purchases of canned fruit but an increase in consumption of fruit juices.

A small increase was recorded in average purchases of bread between the first and second quarters of this year, but consumption continued to be below the level of the previous year. Purchases of cakes and biscuits remained steady at 11½ oz. per person per week and there was also very little change in the consumption of other cereal foods. Purchases of tea were at a new low level of 2.38 oz. per person per week; instant coffee declined from 0.45 oz. in the previous quarter to 0.42 oz. but was still up on the 0.39 oz. recorded a year ago.

Table 2 shows the extent to which the estimated intake of energy and nutrients in the average household and in the larger families in the 12-monthly period ending June 1971 compared with the recommendations, and also gives comparable estimates for the previous three calendar years. These estimates have shown only minimal changes over the past 3½ years and, in the most recent 12-monthly period, they continued to be equal to or above the recommended levels (except for vitamin D).

Notes

The National Food Survey, conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is a continuous sampling inquiry into the domestic food consumption, expenditure and nutrition of private households in Great Britain. It is the only official inquiry which obtains direct measurements of the quantities and varieties of food purchased by housewives, together with the average prices actually paid for food, both in Great Britain as a whole and by different sectors of the population. Detailed reports are published annually. The latest annual volume, published in January, gave information of household food consumption and expenditure in 1968, with preliminary results for 1969.

Foreign visitors in August

FOREIGN visitors to the United Kingdom in August numbered 690,000, about 10,000 more than in August 1970, it was reported by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority on October 6.

So far this year there have been more than 3½ million foreign visitors to the United Kingdom, an increase of over 9 per cent compared with the first eight months of 1970. After seasonal adjustment† the number of visitors in August was below that in July, confirming the downward trend which began in the spring; the slowing down has been principally reflected in the arrivals from Western Europe.

†Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later this year than last. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends.

In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowance has been made for changes in the seasonable pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on the number of Western European visitors.

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The figures are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

(Thousands per month)

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970 Year	378		221		117		41	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	417	103	233	46	133	27	51
February	182	426	119	253	40	125	23	48
March	248	396	160	230	60	121	27	45
April	411	434	278	263	97	127	36	44
May	459	414	266	244	146	127	47	43
June	571	406	304	245	212	118	55	43
July	908	401	560	233	265	124	83	44
August	690	386	373	219	239	121	78	46

Source: Home Office

Retailers' stocks in August

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of August was 7 per cent more than in August 1970, a rather smaller increase than in recent months. At constant prices stocks were 2 per cent less than a year earlier.

ESTIMATE OF LEVELS AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	153	163	165	166	167	161	169	167	184	204	177
1971	N.A.	N.A.	180	181	185	187	175	180				
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*9*	*12*	*12*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*10*	*9*	*11*	*12*	*9*	*7*				
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	118	119	127	127	127	128	122	127	125	136	150	130
1971	N.A.	N.A.	129	128	130	131	122	125				
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*5*	*4*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*—*	*–2*				

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Turnover of the catering trades, laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers in August

Note: All figures in this commentary are at current prices.

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964=100

	Value at current prices £1,985 million
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1968 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	116
3rd quarter	118
4th quarter	120
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
1971 January	144
February	145
March*	146
April	146
May	150
June*	146
July	152
August	147
1971 March - May	147
June - August	148
Percentage increase	1

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The August 1971 period was the four weeks from August 1 to August 28 1971. The August 1970 period was the four weeks from August 2 to August 29, 1970.

Catering trades

The total turnover of the catering trades in the period June to August was 1 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for seasonal movements. This is a smaller increase than in other recent periods, suggesting a possible slackening in the upward trend.

Recent percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for each of the main kinds of business were as follows:

Value of caterers' turnover: percentage increases on a year earlier

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and, fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 1st quarter	8	9	6	10	—
2nd quarter	9	13	9	10	–2
July	11	10	5	15	–1
August	7	7	8	8	–3

Note: Easter fell in the first quarter of 1970 but in the second quarter of 1971.

Laundries and dry cleaners

The turnover of laundries and dry-cleaners increased by 2 per cent in August compared with a year earlier, much in line with the increase in June and July but below the average increase in the first half of the year.

Hairdressers

Hairdressers' turnover showed an increase of 1 per cent in August compared with August 1970, similar to the increases on a year earlier recorded in July and the first half of 1971.

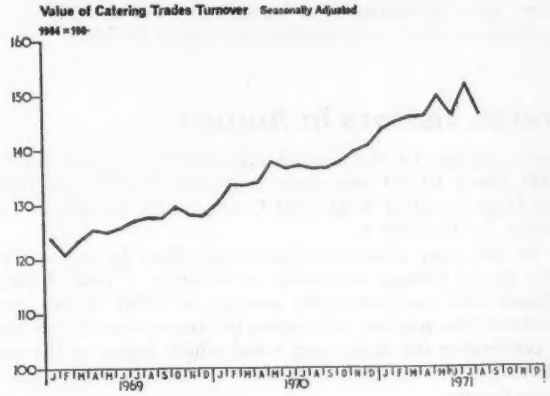

TABLE 2. LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS (EXCLUDING LAUNDERETTES)

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier*† 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec*
Total all laundries and dry cleaners (£137 million)	1967	100	97	104	102	99	94	100	96	104	104	104	104	99	102	104	101	93
	1968	100	96	103	101	100	90	97	100	100	105	102	104	100	100	104	104	94
	1969	101	97	105	103	100	93	97	101	102	103	103	103*	101	104	106	104	92
	1970	105	98	110	107	106	96	100	98	110	110	110	110	106	106	110	109	100
	1971		105	113			102	107	107	110	117	111	112	107				
	1970	*4*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*–6*	*8*	*1*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*9*
	1971	*4§*	*8*	*3*			*6*	*7*	*10*	*1*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*2*				
Laundries (£81 million)	1967	100	97	103	100	99	98	100	95	102	104	103	104	99	99	102	102	93
	1968	101	97	102	101	102	95	98	99	98	105	103	105	100	99	105	106	96
	1969	104	101	105	105	103	99	100	103	101	110	105	107*	103	105	108	108	96
	1970	108	101	113	110	109	103	103	97	112	111	114	113	109	107	112	113	103
	1971		109	115			108	109	109	112	120	114	117	112				
	1970	*4*	*—*	*7*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*–5*	*11*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*7*
	1971	*4§*	*8*	*2*			*5*	*6*	*12*	*—*	*8*	*–1*	*3*	*3*				
Dry cleaners, etc. (£56 million)	1967	101	96	105	104	99	88	101	99	106	105	104	103	100	108	107	99	91
	1968	99	94	103	100	98	82	96	102	104	105	101	101	99	101	103	102	90
	1969	97	92	103	99	95	84	91	98	103	108	100	98*	97	104	103	98	85
	1970	101	94	105	103	101	85	96	99	105	109	102	105	100	104	107	102	96
	1971		100	109			92	103	105	107	113	107	103	100				
	1970	*4*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*—*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	*4*	*—*	*5*	*3*	*12*
	1971	*4§*	*7*	*3*			*8*	*7*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*–2*	*—*				

For notes see Table 1. §January-August.

TABLE 3. HAIRDRESSERS

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier†* 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Hairdressers (£136 million)	1967	102	98	102	104	104	96	98	101	101	103	102	105	105	101	101	101	110
	1968	104	98	104	106	107	94	98	102	104	103	105	108	107	105	103	103	113
	1969	104	101	105	106	106	99	98	104	106	107	104	107*	108	103	105	104	107
	1970	105	101	105	106	106	99	101	102	103	106	105	109	107	104	104	105	110
	1971		102	106			101	102	103	105	110	104	109	109				
	1970	—	—	—	—	*1*	*– 1*	*4*	*– 2*	*– 2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	—	—	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*1§*	*1*	*1*			*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*– 1*	*1*	*1*				
Men's hairdressers and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£27 million)	1967	103	97	99	106	108	99	98	96	96	98	103	109	105	104	102	102	116
	1968	105	97	103	109	110	100	98	95	100	98	109	109	108	109	103	104	121
	1969	108	100	105	112	112	101	98	99	102	103	109	112*	114	110	111	108	122
	1970	109	103	107	112	116	103	105	100	100	103	115	112	113	112	110	109	126
	1971		103	108			105	103	100	103	108	112	117	116				
	1970	*2*	*3*	*2*	—	*1*	*2*	*7*	—	*– 2*	—	*5*	—	*– 1*	*2*	*– 1*	*1*	*3*
	1971	*1§*	*1*	*1*			*2*	—	—	*3*	*5*	*– 3*	*4*	*3*				
Women's hairdressers and men's and women's hairdressers (£109 million)	1967	102	99	103	103	103	95	99	103	103	104	101	104	101	101	100	100	107
	1968	103	98	105	105	106	92	98	104	106	105	103	107	107	103	103	103	110
	1969	103	101	106	104	102	99	97	106	107	109	102	106*	106	101	102	102	102
	1970	103	100	104	104	103	97	99	103	105	107	102	108	105	101	101	103	104
	1971		102	106			99	101	104	105	111	102	107	106				
	1970	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	—	*1*	*– 2*	*2*	*– 3*	*– 2*	*– 2*	—	*2*	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*1§*	*2*	*1*			*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	—	*–1*	*1*				

For notes see Table 1. §—January-August.

The index of industrial production: new method for calculating the engineering component

ON October 12, the Central Statistical Office stated that a new method of estimating the engineering component of the monthly index of production based on a weighted average trend of past figures has now been adopted. It is expected that this will lead to fewer and smaller revisions and a smoother run of monthly figures.

The estimates for engineering have hitherto been based directly on returns received by the Department of Trade and Industry from a voluntary sample of firms, some of which report their figures each month, and others that report only quarterly. The first estimates for a month have been based on the earliest respondents making monthly returns and have thus been subject to revisions when a fuller response has been received, and, in due course, in the light of the quarterly returns. These revisions have often been large, and they have been an important cause of revisions to the all industries index and that for total manufacturing.

The CSO and DTI have been considering ways of making early engineering estimates less subject to revision, and a method of obtaining the first estimates of the monthly index from a weighted average trend of past indices has been developed. This incorporates all the useful information available at the time of the first estimate for a month, but does not use the first direct estimate for the month itself, which has been unpredictably variable. DTI will continue to try to improve the timeliness of response, both for this purpose, and for constructing the index numbers of orders and deliveries in engineering which are also published monthly, though somewhat later than the Index of Industrial Production.

From now on the first monthly estimates for engineering will be obtained in this way and will not be revised until firm estimates for a calendar quarter are available from the DTI inquiry. Revisions to the monthly figures will then be made in the light of any difference between the change from quarter to quarter shown by the sum of the published monthly estimates and that shown directly by the inquiry results, which will be spread pro rata over the preliminary monthly estimates. For the period of the past 18 months this method has predicted the index for these industries in its final quarterly form much more reliably than the early monthly estimates based directly on the returns from firms available at the time. The frequency, and, it is hoped, the extent, of revisions will therefore be reduced, although there can be no certainty that larger revisions will not sometimes occur.

One consequence of adopting this method is that there will be less month to month variability in the estimates in future, and this will be reflected in the aggregate indices. The monthly figures have shown substantial variability in the past even in their final form, a major reason being that they have been directly based on figures of deliveries. Deliveries of items the production period of which is lengthy, and the unit values of which are high (as is the case of a significant part of these industries) are uneven, and for periods as short as a month do not reflect very accurately production during the period. It is consistent with this view, therefore, to introduce a procedure which smoothes out some of the short-term fluctuations in deliveries.

Figures based on this new method have been calculated back to the beginning of this year. Previously published figures, including those for the aggregate indices, have therefore been revised. These revisions affect the monthly indices but, as will be apparent from the description of the new method given above, the figures for calendar quarters are not affected.

Engineering industries

At the beginning of 1972 the DTI will be making changes in the methods of collecting monthly sales and order figures in the engineering industries. A comprehensive range of quarterly inquiries in which separate figures of deliveries of individual products and groups of products will be collected is also being introduced at the same time. The calculation of the index of production for these industries will be reviewed when these inquiries have been firmly established.

Even if the new method for engineering is fully successful, the index will still be subject to some revisions in so far as similar problems occur in other parts of the index. A description of these will be dealt with in an article in *Statistical News* in November 1971. They are being studied currently.

Cinema admissions and takings in June

DURING June, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.11 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.05 million. The comparable figures for June 1970 were 3.10 million and £0.93 million respectively.

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Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarn and finishing) in July 1971 was at the same level as in July 1970.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the seven months, January-July the amount of cloth woven was 8 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn was 5 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled 13 per cent less.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1970 April	7.5	3.6	2.1	2.7	3.6	15.0	11.1
May	7.2	3.4	2.0	2.7	3.3	14.0	10.7
June*	5.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	3.1	13.9	10.0
July	6.0	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.9	7.9	7.2
August	7.1	3.5	1.8	2.6	3.2	13.5	10.0
September*	6.2	2.9	1.6	2.3	3.5	11.8	9.2
October	7.5	3.6	2.0	2.7	4.2	14.3	11.1
November	7.5	3.8	2.0	2.6	4.6	14.1	11.1
December*	5.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.7	11.5	8.8
1971 January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.3	13.0	10.7
April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	11.1	9.3
May	6.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	12.7	11.1
June*	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.8	11.7	9.7
July	4.8	2.9	[**3.4]		3.4	7.3	7.4

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Can no longer be shown separately.

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TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Lord Drumalbyn to open British Industrial Exhibition in Singapore

LORD Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, is to visit Singapore from October 15-20 where he will open the all-British Industrial Exhibition on October 18. Organised by the Department of Trade and Industry this exhibition will be the largest British promotion undertaken in SE Asia, demonstrating the United Kingdom's continuing and increasing commercial interest in Singapore and neighbouring countries.

It will also demonstrate British industry's ability to meet the growing engineering requirements of Singapore's diversified industrial development and those of the region's expanding economies.

Over 200 British companies will be represented. Products on display will include machine tools, construction machinery and equipment, building materials, heavy and light electrical equipment, motor vehicles, diesel engines, mechanical handling equipment and many other industrial products. Trade buyers from neighbouring countries will be visiting the exhibition during a series of National Days. The exhibition closes on October 29.

Whilst in Singapore Lord Drumalbyn will call on Ministers and senior officials, and meet various groups of British businessmen.

Good business for joint venture firms

From the British Embassy, The Hague

A SUBSTANTIAL amount of on-stand business was transacted by the five British firms in a joint venture display at the Amsterdam International Radio and Television exhibition from September 9-19. And, a considerable number of follow-up contracts were anticipated by these firms.

This was the 17th time that the Dutch Stichting Firato Radiotentoonstelling (Firato Radio Exhibition) had organised a bi-annual show jointly with the RAI Gebouw NV. The exhibition covered an area of more than 300,000 sq. ft. and occupied all the halls of the RAI exhibition complex with the exception of the Amstelhal.

The exhibits included radio and television sets, recording and playback equipment, video recorders, audio equipment, electrical musical instruments, records, tapes, and casettes. About 117 exhibitors displayed products from 22 countries.

During Firato visitors to the Westhal were given the opportunity of looking behind the scenes of radio and television broadcasts. For the entire 11 days of the show the Dutch third radio network broadcast direct from the RAI building. There was also a television presentation studio specially built for the occasion.

The British Consul in Amsterdam, Mr. D. Cumming, visited the exhibition and toured the British booths on September 10.

The joint venture was sponsored by the Federation of British Audio and supported by the Department of Trade and Industry.

EEC orders highlight of ANUGA

From the British Embassy, Bonn

THE 51st International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions—ANUGA—opened its doors from September 25–October 1 in Cologne to 185,300 visitors from 76 countries. During the first five days the exhibition was restricted to trade visitors; the public was officially admitted on the last two days of the fair.

However, the first two days—a weekend—brought a large number of Colognes to the fairground who expertly inspected and tasted the countless varieties of food and drink specialities offered by 1,859 direct exhibitors and 1,337 additionally represented firms from 65 countries.

Mr. Anthony Stodart, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food attended the opening ceremony. which was performed by the Federal German Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, and subsequently toured the British national stand which was sponsored by the British Food Export Council in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry.

The products shown by the 38 exhibitors on the joint stand and by the 67 additionally represented United Kingdom firms were very much the object of attention by trade buyers from West Germany and other EEC countries.

At the end of the opening day of the fair, Mr. Haydn Williams, managing director of Smith Kendon and executive of the BFEC with specific responsibility for sales promotions in Europe commented, 'This was a fabulous day for us. We received inquiries from almost all countries in Europe, Australia, USA, Japan and South Africa. A number of supermarkets and chain stores from EEC countries approached us about the possibilities of promotions of British foods and drink in their respective countries.' On that day, Mr. Williams received for his own company a firm order for 40 tons of confectionery from West Germany and a total of another 40 tons from other European countries during the remaining days of the fair.

Christmas puddings to Paris

Success continued for the British exhibitors throughout their participation. A biscuit company was able to note an order for £18,000 on the second day, another confectionery company took an order for three ½-tons of their sweets for Saudi Arabia; J. F. Clifford, manufacturers of decorative tinware, received an inquiry for one million small tins from the Argentine and for 50,000 large tins from West Germany and concluded a £60,000 contract with a Dutch firm covering a period of three years; while Simpson Ready Foods were busy giving instructions to their factory in Urmston to despatch a consignment of Christmas puddings to Paris the following day.

Purdy Cakes Ltd., who were newcomers to ANUGA, received about 70 inquiries from all over the world. During the first five days of the exhibition they had been able to define their marketing strategy for overseas markets; a task which they had expected would have taken 18 months of research. These were but a few of the success stories. Every member of the joint venture was very pleased, if not highly delighted, with the results.

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High quality goods impress Swiss customers

From the British Consulate, Basel

THE 5th International Exhibition of Laboratory, Chemical Engineering, Measurement and Automation Technique in Chemistry, ILMAC, was held in the halls of the Swiss Industries Fair in Basel from September 13-18. The exhibition takes place every three years and participation by manufacturers of equipment and instruments in this field has increased steadily since the event was first launched in 1958.

A total of 389 exhibitors, representing 634 firms from 17 countries, participated in this year's event, which covered an area of 11,591 sq. metres. In 1968, 518 firms from 18 countries occupied 8,658 sq. metres. The number of visitors also increased from 23,000 in 1968 to 24,500 this year.

In addition to the display of machinery and equipment, more than 700 scientists from 21 countries took part in the 3rd Swiss Chemical Convention, which was organised by the Association of the Swiss Chemists in conjunction with seven other professional associations. This event was held simultaneously with the exhibition.

National stand

The British joint venture stand was the only national stand at this exhibition and was sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry. It was a relatively modest stand but had an excellent location on the ground floor of the main hall near the entrance. The five British firms participating under the joint venture scheme were busy throughout the six days attending to the many inquiries not only from Swiss businessmen and officials, but also from representatives of firms from all over Europe.

Business was very lively and great interest was noted particularly from the younger generation of chemists. Many other UK manufacturers had their products exhibited on the stands of their Swiss agents. Practically all inquiries received by exhibitors at this highly specialised trade fair came from representatives of companies engaged in the chemical and laboratory industry.

British exhibitors interested in finding agents for Switzerland reported that, in most cases, one or more potential agents were found who were interested in taking on their business.

The official opening of this year's ILMAC was followed by a press conference on the British stand, where Mr. Patrick Stobart, Director of British Export Promotion in Switzerland and Professor David Rippin, Professor for Chemical Engineering at the Federal Technical College in Zürich delivered speeches, introduced by Mr. Ivan H. May, HM Consul in Basel. On Wednesday, September 15, the British stand was visited by HE the British Ambassador Mr. E. A. Midgley.

There is no doubt that the high quality of British goods shown at ILMAC has made an impact upon Swiss and other European customers and may help to increase exports in this field. The next show will take place again in Basel in 1974.

Footwear manufacturers benefit from location

From the British Government Office, Montreal

BRITISH manufacturers who participated in the Department of Trade and Industry joint venture at the 1971 Canadian Shoe and Leather Fair in Montreal credited their choice location alongside the main buyers' entrance for the increased interest shown by Canadian shoe retailers in British footwear.

The Canadian Shoe and Leather Fair which is organised by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, is held annually in Concordia Hall, the main exhibition floor of the Place Bonaventure merchandising complex in downtown Montreal. The 1971 show which took place between September 26-28 attracted footwear buyers from all parts of Canada. Some 300 buyers from the US, who were specially invited by the Canadian industry, also attended.

The British Footwear Manufacturers' Federaton and the DTI have organised joint venture exhibits at this show since its inception in the Place Bonaventure location. The change of location from the rear of the hall to the new site resulted in greater exposure to passing traffic during the 1971 show, and practically all the British exhibitors reported an increase in the number of serious trade inquiries which they believe will lead to increased orders for 1971-2.

Conflict between the timing of the Montreal show and the Dusseldorf show resulted in a smaller than usual participation by British footwear manufacturers. The companies exhibiting in the joint venture were BSC Footwear, Northampton, Holmes of Norwich, K Shoes of Kendal, Start-Rite Shoes Ltd. of Norwich and John White Footwear of Wellingborough. In addition, the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation had an information booth manned by Mr. Bryan Wallis, the overseas manager.

Footwear manufactured by at least three other British companies was identifiable on the stands of associate companies or agents who were not part of the joint venture.

The British footwear display consisted of shoes and boots for men, shoes, sandals and boots for women and a wide range of quality children's shoes. Emphasis was on the latest trends, patricularly the two-tone and combination look for men, and sandals with wedge heels for women.

Canadian manufacturers, although fewer in number due to factory closings since the last show, gave evidence of renewed efforts to compete with imported footwear. A new feature of the show was a revue staged hourly by the Footwear Bureau of Canada, which aimed to show retailers the advantages of buying Canadian.

Other countries with group exhibits were France with 12 exhibitors, and Ireland with four. Imported footwear from Spain, Italy and Brazil was being shown in depth by importers, and competition in the Canadian market will continue to be very keen in 1972.

Too many orders for one San Francisco exhibitor

From Universal News Services, San Francisco

A BRITISH Week display in San Francisco ended with a flurry of big orders—one of which was not accepted because the firm concerned had been overwhelmed by previous contracts at the show.

Cycle manufacturer Mr. Ernest Witcomb from Deptford, London, refused orders worth £250,000 after having taken £750,000 in orders during the exhibition. The contracts represent 15,000 bicycles—more machines than Mr Witcomb has made in 20 years.

The extra business will mean some changes in the firm's timbered workshop where Mr. Witcomb's ten permanent employees at present hand-produce 1,000 machines a year. There are plans to open a new workshop and showroom in Deptford and at least double the workforce. He aims to step up his production to 15,000 cycles a year which means that his entire output for next year has already been sold in America.

The firm builds 10-speed racing cycles and light touring machines ranging from £50 to £190.

Many of the last-day orders were from prominent West Coast firms breaking new ground with British goods. Typical was the experience of a women's purse accessory firm—Stratton of London (located in Birmingham)—which reported substantial orders from the San Francisco department store, City of Paris, and the giant Macy's, one of the biggest department store chains in the San Francisco area.

HM Ambassador in Bern, Mr. A. E. Midgley (second left) was one of the VIP visitors to the British joint venture stand at the 5th International Exhibition of Laboratory, Chemical Engineering, Measurement and Automation Technique in Chemistry, ILMAC.

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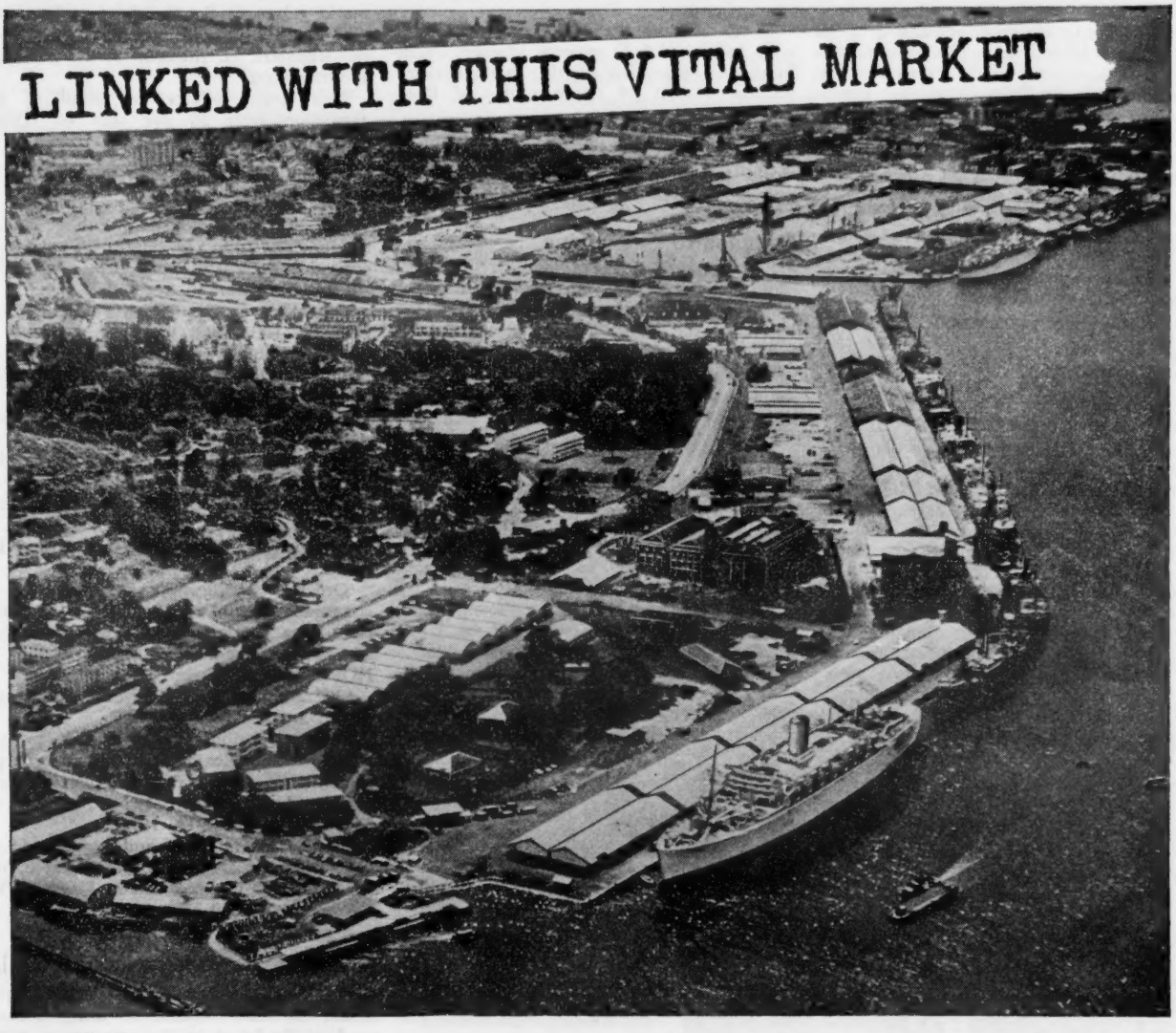

Maintaining a British presence East of Suez: this decision could dramatically affect Singapore's trade relations with Britain. Just what are the prospects for our exporters and manufacturers in joint ventures? The Hongkong Bank Group, with its world-wide network and chain of branches throughout South-East Asia has been looking at the pointers.

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EXPORT ORDERS

Norwegian order

As a result of an Export Opportunity published through the Export Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Industry, a Scottish firm, Caithness Leather Products, recently obtained a large order for cheque-book holders.

A Norwegian advertising agency, foreseeing that the introduction of bankers' cards in Norway would mean a fundamental redesign in cheque-book holders, contacted the British Embassy in Oslo, asking for quotations for cheque-book holders. An Export Opportunity was sent to EIS for publication and details were provided of competitive quotes from other countries. In a remarkably short time Caithness Leather Products produced samples at a very competitive price.

The advertising agency placed a sample order for 600 holders, and approached the Norwegian banks to arouse their interest in the Scottish firm's products. The first order, from Andresens Bank A/S, one of Norway's leading banks, was placed in August for 30,000 leather cheque-book holders to a value of £12,000.

Breaking into Finland

Jeyes Overseas Ltd. is packing a bathroom cleaner in a 'squeezy' white polythene container, printed in both Finnish and Swedish, to make a determined assault on the market in Finland. Reaction has been very promising—Mr. David Pinney, the company's managing director, plans on exporting about 200,000 bottles during the first year.

This is not the first of the company's products to be introduced in Finland. Since 1961 they have been marketing Sanilav toilet cleaner through Helsinki distributors. It met with such success that is has dominated the market ever since, at one time holding a 94 per cent share.

Skyvan delivered to Malaysia

Shorts of Belfast have won an order for a Skyvan STOL transport aircraft from Malaysian Air Charter, Kuala Lumpur. The aircraft, with advanced new features, has already been handed over to MAC—it completed its 8,000-mile delivery flight on September 23.

MAC will use the Skyvan for scheduled and non-scheduled regional feeder operations, serving tourists arriving in the country, via the Jumbo jet trunk routes of international carriers.

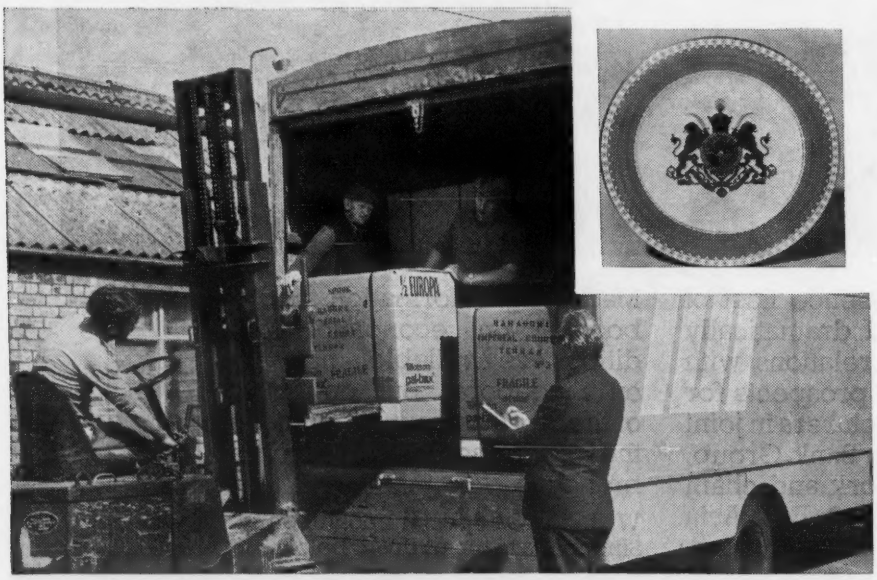
This latest order brings the number of Skyvan aircraft in service throughout the world to 64, and the number of Skyvan operators to 34.

Successful sales drive

Plenty & Son Ltd., Newbury, Berks, report a successful sales drive in South America and the Caribbean. Mr. Denis Smith, mixer sales manager, recently returned from a four-week fact-finding and sales visit to the area. In little over three months, orders valued at over £150,000 have been received from this area, including 38 side-entry, gear-driven, crude-oil and product tank mixers for Texaco Refinery Trinidad, who reported excellent service from Plenty mixers supplied some time previously.

Large orders have also been received from the Shell refineries in Trinidad and Curacao for use in crude-oil and product storage tanks.

Other recent large orders from South America include three from Petrobras, the Brazilian State oil company, one from Petroquimica Union, and one from Comasp, the Sao Paulo water company. Petrobras will be using the mixers in new crude-oil storage tanks in their refinery near Rio de Janeiro.



A top priority consignment recently left the Spode Works at Stoke-on-Trent for the Imperial Court of Tehran. Thirty-three large cartons containing 2,000 fine bone china plates were shipped to Iran by Meadows Airfreight. The plates (see inset) were specially designed and manufactured by Spode Ltd. for the Shah of Persia's personal use at the forthcoming celebrations being held to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire. A further 8,000 plates have been produced which will be sold throughout the world.

Valves for South Africa

The Hymatic Control Valve Division has been awarded a contract to supply all the globe body automatic process control valves for the new lube oil unit being built for the South African Oil Refinery Pty. Ltd. at Durban. The unit is being constructed by The Lummus Co. Ltd. to a Mobil Research and Development Corporation design and requirement. The total value of the order to Hymatic is expected to be in excess of £40,000.

This is the first major contract for Hymatic valves in South Africa and coincides with the appointment of their new agent in the Republic, H. Incledon & Co. (SA) Ltd., Johannesburg.

This order reflects the trend of sales expansion—over 50 per cent of Hymatic sales are for export markets.

£4.5 million sales

The British Hotel and Public Building Equipment Group Ltd. (HOPBEG) announces export sales worth more than £4.5 million since its formation in April 1968.

Sponsored by the British National Export Council, HOPBEG seeks to promote the use of members' products, skills and services in hotel-motel and public building developments overseas.

Mr. Philip S. C. Brown, HOPBEG executive director, said on September 30 that direct orders and commission estimated at £2.5 million has resulted in the past 3½ years from HOPBEG's 11 sales missions to Singapore (2), Cyprus (3), South Africa, the Caribbean (2), Yugoslavia, Greece and East Africa.

'Orders, specification achievement and commission estimated at a further £2 million have been obtained by members as a result of normal trading initiated within the HOPBEG consortium,' he said.

'Operating costs of HOPBEG in the same period are less than £40,000.'

Future missions are planned to visit Australia, New Zealand and Fiji (February 4-March 9, 1972); the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia (April 7-28, 1972); and Greece and Cyprus (October 1-14, 1972).

Reports on missions and market surveys undertaken by HOPBEG are available from HOPBEG, 10 Carteret Street, London SW1. Telephone: 01-930 3121.

Successes for shell mould machine

The GEC-Elliott automatic ceramic shell mould machine, claimed to bring a major productivity boost to the investment casting industry, has now been purchased by several overseas customers, including a break into the United States market with a sale to TRW. Since GEC-Elliott Precision Controls Ltd.—a GEC-Elliott Automation company—supplied the first machine last year to Deritend Precision Castings, four orders have been obtained and total sales amount to well over £100,000.

In addition to a previously announced installation at Bulten-Kanthal of Sweden, orders have been received from Microfusion SA of France, the similarly titled but independent Microfusione Italiana of Milan, and the Metals Division of TRW Inc., Ohio. The Microfusion and TRW machines are already installed and operating, and the Italian machines will be delivered around the end of this year.

£3.5-million hotel for Spain

A 750-bedroom hotel is to be built by Laing Iberica S.A., Spanish member company of the Laing Group, at Dalias near the coast of Almeria as the result of a £3.5-million contract awarded by Alcumeria Hoteles S.A., a subsidiary of Alcumeria Entwicklung Sperojekte GMBH of Dusseldorf. This hotel is the first phase of a £200-million tourist development planned for the site over the next 15 years. It will consist of three tower blocks of 11-storeys each, offering a total of 1,500 beds.

Record conveyor equipment exports

Dowty Meco Ltd., Worcester, is beating all its records with exports of conveyor equipment. So far this year orders received from overseas already exceed the total value of exports during 1970, itself a record year. Currently Dowty Meco has orders for conveyor equipment from 21 countries. Among customers is Spain which this year has placed orders, worth more than £750,000, for high horse-power belt conveyors for use in potash mines. When installed the length of Dowty Meco conveyors in Spanish potash mines will be almost 20 miles.

Presses for Poland

Stokes, the equipment division of Camberley based Pennwalt Ltd., have received an order from the Polish automobile industry in excess of £12,000. It is for two Stokes 575-20 ton presses, two Stokes 28G-100 ton Presses and two Stokes S5-40 ton powder metal compacting presses; it is the fourth such order received from Eastern Europe this year. This latest order was achieved in conjunction with Martin Bros., the London based powder metallurgy tool manufacturers.

Pumping units installed

Plenty & Son, Newbury, Berks, report the installation of five 150-ton/hour pumping units in British Guyana. They will be used for the transfer of molasses from storage to transport. The company designed similar units for crude-oil sludge pumping in the Middle East.

To date, 11 of these units have been sold.

Ticket machines to Czechoslovakia

Setright Registers, a member of the Bryant & May Group, has won a £25,000 order for its ticket issuing machines from Czechoslovakia's state bus company. The order, for Setright's speed model machine, brings the business the company has done with Czechoslovakia so far this year to £70,000.

Pressure vessel for Korea

Reputedly the largest acid blowdown tower to be made in the United Kingdom—measuring 13 ft. long, with a 12-in. diameter, and lined with BTR Leyland's PTFE Fluoroline-T—is now on its way to a chemical complex in South Korea.

BTR Leyland were chosen to manufacture this tower because the properties of their Fluoroline range of corrosion-resistant lined pipes and fittings were most suitable to handle the extremely corrosive chemicals which will be used in this particular operation.

World fishing orders

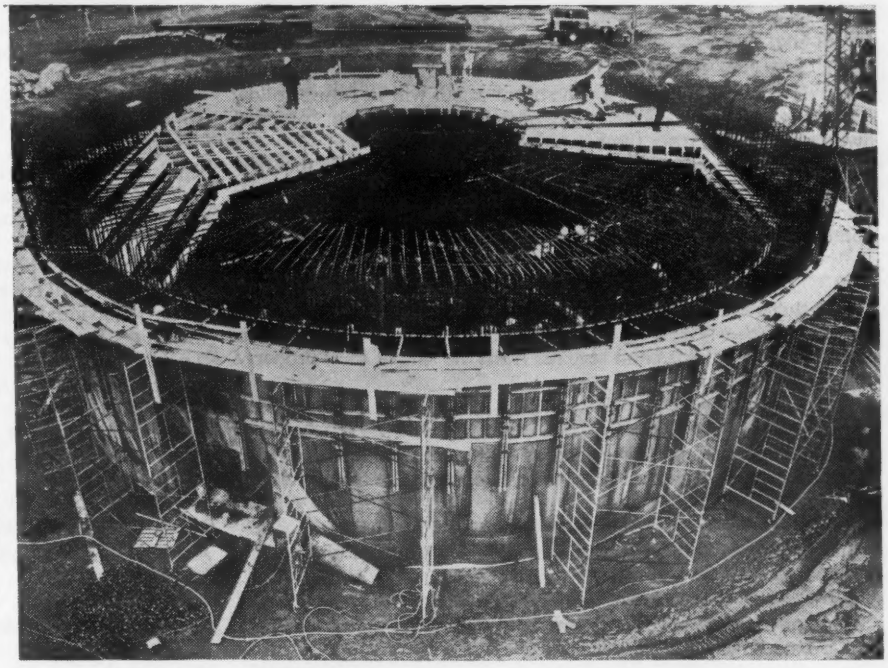
As a direct result of the World Fishing Exhibition held in Dublin in March of this year, Marconi Marine. a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, have received orders to supply communications equipment and navigational aids to two 75 ft. motor fishing vessels under construction in County Cork boatyards.

Exports increased

The Wolverhampton-based friction welding unit of the Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Group has secured a contract for the supply of a complete friction welding system to Volvo-Olofstrom Werke.

The contract, finalised during a recent visit to Sweden by Mr. S. J. Stanton, friction welding sales manager, and Mr. F. B. Grinsell, projects manager, after more than a year of intensive negotiations, covers the design and manufacture of a double-ended 100-ton machine to be installed at Volvo's Olofstrom plant in southern Sweden, for the welding of heavy rear axle assemblies. This machine is the first of its kind in Scandinavia.

This contract brings the total value of export orders secured by the friction welding unit so far this year to almost £500,000, made up of orders from many of Europe's major motor manufacturers, including Citroen, Fiat, Peugeot and Ford.



Civil engineering for a new 210 ft. (64 m.) diameter paraboloid antenna at the NASA tracking station near Madrid is being carried out by Laing Iberica S.A., Spanish member company of the Laing Group. The work involves construction of a heavy concrete pedestal 80 ft. (24 m.) in external diameter with walls 3 ft. 6 in. (1 m.) thick, together with a central instrumentation tower. Establishment of this new antenna is being undertaken by NASA for their deep space network. The project is under the direction of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory located in Pasadena, California. When completed the facility will be operated and maintained by Instituto Nacional de Tecnica Aeroespacial, the Spanish Government agency.

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TRADE INFORMATION

Bahamas—exchange control regulations

THE Bahamas Monetary Authority has announced that with effect from September 22, 1971, all capital conversion of sterling are subject to exchange control regulations in the same manner as other non-sterling currencies. The following procedure will be followed in respect of imports:

'Those wishing to purchase foreign exchange, including sterling for import purposes, must complete Form E1 and present evidence to an authorised bank in the form of a Customs Entry or a notice confirming that the goods have been shipped to the Bahamas or will be shipped immediately upon receipt of the payment. Amounts sold by the banks will be checked against import entries.'

Other points of interest are as follows:

Investment

UK investors bringing funds into the country and concerned that they may be free to take them out again will in future follow the same procedure as non-sterling investors by obtaining 'approved investment status' from the Monetary Authority.

Those who brought money into the country before the new regulations and not possessing such 'status' need only offer documentary evidence to the Authority of having brought in money to obtain permission from the Authority to convert back to sterling.

Expatriates

For those leaving the country who are selling their property and/or shares—'There is no problem. Contract workers can expatriate their savings and revenue from the sale of their property or houses.'

Sterling accounts

Bahamians with sterling accounts will not be able to transfer funds to these accounts without prior Exchange Control approval.

Students

Sterling funds will be readily available for students abroad.

Travel

Foreign travel requirements over and above the permitted £700 or £250 sterling will require exchange control permission.

Family support

There will be no difficulty in obtaining sterling drafts providing acceptable proof is furnished.

Insurance

Payments for sterling insurance policies will be allowed.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

BRITISH £2 MILLION CREDIT FOR SWEDEN: The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a further £2 million line of credit which will enable the Swedish companies of Stal-Laval Turbin A.B., Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget and their associates to continue purchasing from British manufacturers various goods and associated services on attractive credit terms.

The financial agreement covering the credit was signed in London on October 7 between Stal-Laval Turbin A.B. and Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd. acting on behalf of a consortium of London clearing and Scottish banks comprising Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Clydesdale Bank, Coutts and Co., Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams and Glyn's Bank.

Under the credit, which follows the complete utilisation of a similar credit agreed last November, the Swedish companies will be able to purchase gears, engines, turbine components, coolers, air starters and other goods and equipment to be used in the manufacture of turbines. Contracts must have a minimum value of £10,000 and must be placed by October 6, 1972.

The credit will cover 80 per cent of the United Kingdom element of any individual contract at the fixed rate of interest agreed by the banks for ECGD-guaranteed medium-term business, currently 7 per cent. The balance will be paid from the buyer's own resources and will include at least a 5 per cent downpayment on signature of contract. Access to the credit will be confined to ECGD Comprehensive policyholders unless the contract would normally qualify for Specific cover.

NORWAY AND THE USSR: A long-term trade agreement between Norway and the USSR covering the period January 1, 1971 to December 31, 1975 was signed in Oslo on June 18, 1971.

EDB Ext. 458/9

DENMARK AND ALBANIA: A Trade Agreement between Denmark and Albania covering the period July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972 was recently signed in Tirana. Further details including the list of goods to be exchanged may be seen by British exporters at Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB Ext. 466/7, 482

HINTS TO BUSINESS MEN BOOKLETS: Revised editions of the booklets on Ceylon, Curaçao, Congo (Kinshasha) and Burundi, Guyana, Mozambique and Angola, Libya, Senegal and Mauritania, and Uruguay, have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room CO7, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU, telephone: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The text of the following Regulation which affects the various agricultural sectors in the EEC has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French text of the Regulation may be seen on application.

General

Regulation (CEE) No. 2051/71 modifies the countervailing amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation of the currencies of certain Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L217 dated September 25, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* of July 22, 1971 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 1309/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L218 dated September 28, 1971 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2065/71 reinstating the levying of the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to urea (CCT. No. 29.25 A I) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences. The French text of the Regulation may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

Irish Republic

UK PREFERENCE FOR HARDBOARD: The Government of the Irish Republic has announced the following requirements for hardboard classified at Tariff Heading Nos. 48.09(A) and 48.09(B)(1). Hardboard entered at Tariff Heading Nos. 48.09(A) and 48.09(B)(1) will not be admitted at the UK Preferential Rate of duty unless in addition to the Certificate of Origin on Form CU.166 there is also produced a declaration, as under, by the person who signed the certificate of origin as *manufacturer* of the goods

Declaration

'I declare that—

* (i) the hardboard content of ..... (specify goods) described on the attached certificate of origin *or*

* (ii) the hardboard described on the attached certificate of origin

was not imported into the UK from outside the Anglo/Irish Free Trade Area.

* Delete as necessary.

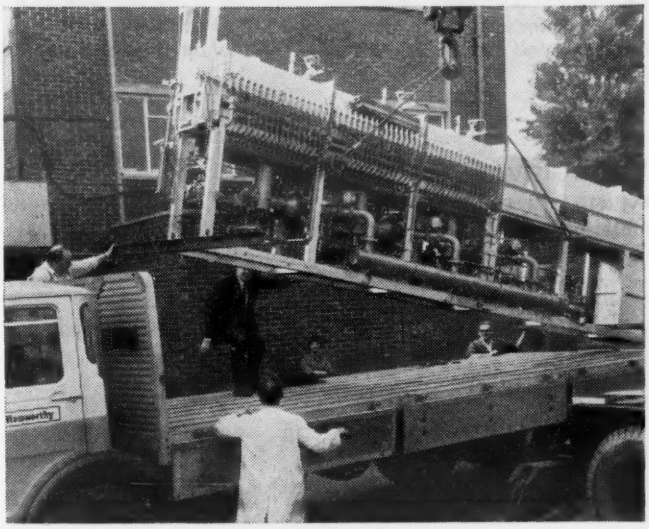
The declaration should be attached by the declarant to the CU.166. If the declaration is not furnished the goods will not be admitted at the UK Preferential rate of duty. The arrangements with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce whereby a Certificate of Origin on Form CU.168 furnished by an authorised British Chamber of Commerce will be accepted in support of claims to UK preference as an alternative to a manufacturer's certificate will no longer apply to hardboard classified at Tariff Heading Nos. 48.09(A) and 48.09(B)(1).

EDB Ext. 466/7

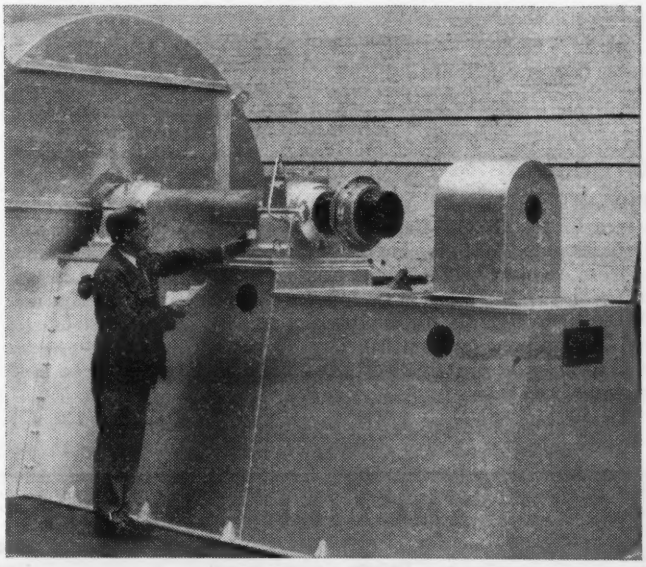
A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.



A £15,000 export order about to leave the Poole, factory of Hamworthy Engineering Ltd., part of the Powell Duffryn Group—for Duffel in Belgium. It is a custom-made rapid heating furnace built by the Power and Process Products Group of the company's Combustion Division for Sidal NV, the Belgian company which manufactures aluminium extrusion products.



The Fan Division of Carter Thermal Engineering, Birmingham, has supplied three purpose-built fans to Walmsleys (Bury) Ltd, paper machinery manufacturers, for arduous duty in a paper making plant in Nokia, Finland. The three heavy duty fans are of similar capacities and will be used on an air cap system.

Austria

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON CAVIAR: The Austrian Government has anounced that as from September 1, 1971, no duty shall be levied on caviar and caviar substitute, ex BN 16.04, which satisfies the EFTA Convention Rules. No further details are available.

EDB Ext. 460/1

MOTOR VEHICLES AMENDMENT LAW 1971: The Austrian Government has published a 'Motor Vehicles Amendment Law 1971', which amends the Federal Law on Motor Vehicles 1967. Copies of these amendments, which come into force at various stages, are available in the original German.

EDB 460/461

Denmark

CORRECTION: The notice concerning Boric Acid on page 43 of *Trade and Industry* dated October 7, 1971 should have referred to Denmark and the Danish Ministry for the Interior, and not to Norway.

EDB Ext. 458/9

Yugoslavia

IMPORT DUTIES: The following customs rates will be applied to the import into Yugoslavia of the following products for 1971: (BN numbers are used throughout):

27.04/1a up to 268,000 tons	Free
27.04/1b up to 320,000 tons	Free
27.04/1c up to 93,000 tons	Free
27.10/3b	Free
37.02/2	Free
47.01/3	Free
47.01/4-7	Free
53.05	Free
82.05/3b	Free
84.11/2	18 per cent
85.20/2	16 per cent
85.20/4	15 per cent
85.20/6	21 per cent

No further details are available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

IMPORT DUTIES: An import duty of 10 per cent will be applied in Yugoslavia to the products represented by the following Brussels Nomanclature numbers, with effect from September 3, 1971

For the production of Formalin:

84.10/3, 84.11/5, 84.17/1j, 84.18/2b, 85.19/5, 90.24, 90.28

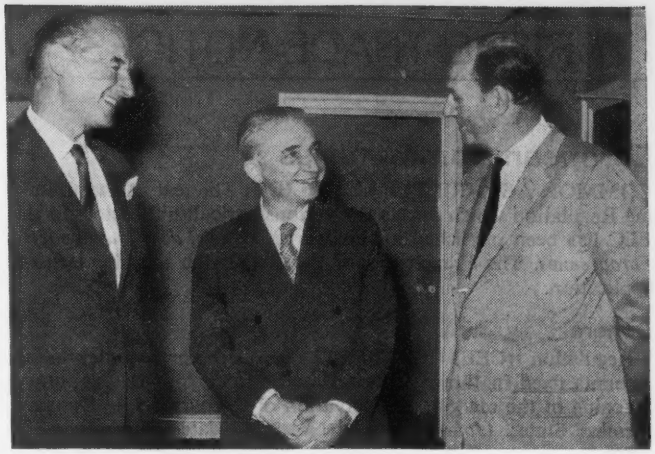
No further details are available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Greece

IMPORT DUTY ON MILK POWDER: Following a decision issued by the Greek Ministers of Co-ordination, Agriculture and Commerce the following import duty was imposed on milk powder as from August 17, 1971; under heading 0402A2aIaa, 0402A2aIIaa, 0402A2bIaa, 0402A2bIIaa (ie low fat content), Drs. 3.75 Kg. net. 0402A2aIIb b-cc-dd, 0402A2bIbb-cc-dd, 0402A2bIIbb-cc-dd (ie full and reduced fat content), Drs. 13 per kg. net. Milk powder packed in metal containers of gross less than 1 kg. net to be used exclusively as babies food is exempt.

EDB Ext. 420, 475



Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic (centre), Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with Mr. J. Campbell Fraser (right), joint managing director, and Mr. C. L. G. Baker, director, Dunlop Ltd., during a visit to Dunlop House, St. James's. Mr. Vidic was invited to meet Mr. Campbell Fraser and other directors after expressing a wish to visit Dunlop. He took this opportunity to learn more of the Company's activities and to discuss the development of the Dunlop-FADIP Joint Venture Enterprise recently concluded with the assistance of the International Investment Corporation of Yugoslavia.

IMPORT DUTY LOWERED: Import duty imposed on the following raw materials originating from EEC countries has been lowered, provided they are not manufactured locally and imported by local industries and handicraft for their own use in the manufacture of certain of their products until the date on which the duty is to be reduced under the agreement with the EEC. BN No's effected 0102, 0201A1a, 1604, 27.10, 28.20B, 28.56A, 29.13A1a, 29.14A2c1aa, 32.05A1d, 35.03B1, 39.01C3K, 39.03B. Chapter 48; 5101, 58.08, 59.05, 7310A2a, 73.10B1, 7310C1, 7312C5a1cc/aaa, 7312C5a11cc/aaa, 7312C5b111aa, 7313A2a, 73.13A2b, 73.23B, 73.15B5C, 73.15B6a11, 84.62, 85.23B2a, 9027.A2.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Turkey

CUSTOMS DUTY EXEMPTION FOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT: The Turkish authorities have authorised, by a Decree published on September 9, the duty free importation of sports equipment under tariff number 97.06, provided that importation is carried out by organisations attached to the Ministry of Youth and Sport and with the permission of this Ministry. No further information is available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Lebanon

IMPORT DUTIES ON LUXURY GOODS: A notice in the September 30 issue of *Trade and Industry* reported that the Lebanese authorities had issued a decree increasing the import duties on luxury items with effect from September 16. It has now been confirmed that this decree has been cancelled. Some congestion had arisen at the Port of Beirut as a result of a strike by merchants and port workers against the decree but trade is now returning to normal

EDB Ext. 420, 475

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Kuwait

ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS: The Kuwaiti Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recently issued a reminder that under sections 93 and 98 of Commercial Law No. 2 of 1961, the 'proportion and purpose of the use' of any artificial sweeteners in preserved foodstuffs must be stated on the outside of the containers of these foodstuffs. No further information is available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Saudi Arabia

NEW LABELLING REGULATIONS: With regard to the notices which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of March 10 and July 8, it has been announced that the period of grace granted to comply with the instructions listed in the March notice has been extended again, until the beginning of Hejra year 1393 (February 4, 1973 approximately). There has as yet been no announcement of any amendments to the instructions.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Angola

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The *Boletim Oficial de Angola*, No. 215 of September 11, announced that the following note is to be inserted at subheading 32.13.02 of the current Angolan tariff:

> Printing inks falling under this subheading are subject to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* until such time as the industry in the Province can produce inks of satisfactory quality and price, and in sufficient quantity to satisfy consumer requirements.
>
> The rate of duty applicable to this article is subject to an Order by the Governor General of the Province, after consultation with the departments concerned.

No further information is available.

EDB Ext. 460/1

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 536 published in the *South African Government Gazette* of October 1, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain (excluding of emery or corundum or of silicon carbide), on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up, from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE Ext. 2274

Rwanda

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTY: The Rwanda tariff has been modified as follows:

			Customs duty	Revenue duty
27-10-21	aeroplane fuel	Kg	Exempt	Exempt
27-10-22	other fuel	Kg		
27-10-32	Gas-oil	Kg		
27-10-33	Fuel-oil	Kg		

EDB Ext. 471/2/3, 462

Cameroons

ABOLITION OF IMPORT QUOTAS: It has been announced that quantitive restrictions on imports into the Cameroons have been abolished, but import licences are still required. All goods that require prior authorisation for importation require a Special Import Permit called a C.E.2, in addition to an import licence from all sources. Items affected include foodstuffs, vegetable oils, wines, whisky, tobacco, fabrics, shoes and various goods which are produced locally.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3, 462

A reception was recently held in honour of Mr. I. Ackom-Mensah, Managing Director of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, during a visit to the UK as a guest of the Government. In this picture, Mr. Ackom-Mensah (left) is seen with Mr. B. E. Bellamy, of DTI's Commercial Relations and Exports Division, and Dr. H. O. K. Ata, General Manager of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation's Steel Works Division.

Sierra Leone

IMPORT LICENSING: Government Notice No. 931—General Import Licence (No. 1 of 1972) and Government Notice No. 932—'Application for Import Licences, 1972—Specific Import Licences', showing the import licensing procedure during the period ending December 1972 was published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of September 23. These notices give details of what goods will require specific import licences in 1972 and how to apply for them.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Pakistan

TARIFF CHANGES: The Pakistan Government, having considered the report of the Tariff Commission for grant and protection to the indigenous electronic component industry, recently approved the imposition until the end of this year, of customs duty on components imported into Pakistan, as follows:

ex BN 85.21:	
Germanium transisters and diodes	30 per cent ad valorem
Silicon transisters and diodes	240 per cent ad valorem

EDB Ext. 420, 475

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Nepal

CHANGES IN IMPORT DUTIES: The rates of import duty and surcharge leviable on goods imported into Nepal from the United Kingdom and other 'most favoured nation' ('mfn') countries during the fiscal year July 1971 to June 1972 are, with a few exceptions, the same as those which were levied in 1970/71. Details of the exceptions, which were outlined by the Nepalese Finance Minister in his Budget Speech last July, have now been published. The exceptions are increased rates of import duty and/or surcharge on a schedule of items which includes, but is not confined to, cigarettes; caustic soda; soda ash; steam boilers and generators; boiler house plant (economisers, superheaters, soot removers, and related equipment); steam engines, steam tractors and steam turbines; air-operated engines, water-mills, water turbines, gas-turbines, etc.; electric bulbs, arc lamps and fluorescent tubes; electric equipment for bicycles, motor-cars, motor-cycles, aeroplanes, and other vehicles; trailers for motor-cars, jeeps and tractors; spare parts of motor-cycles; shoes; cinema projectors, exposure meters and photographic goods (other than films).

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* of September 9, 1971 published Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) Order, 1971 Nos. 5, 6 and 7. The First Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order, 1969 is amended as follows (i) by the insertion of the following new heading:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Country
27.16 000	Bitumous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar pitch (for example bituminous mastics, cut-backs)	All countries

(ii) by the deletion of heading number 51.01 100 'Texturised synthetic yarn'. The Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order, 1969 is amended as follows (i) by the deletion of heading number 97.04 110 'Playing cards in packs of four suits of 13 cards each', (ii) by the deletion of heading numbers 76.02 900, 76.06 000, 76.08 100 and 76.08 900 covering articles of aluminium, (iii) by substituting for the existing heading number 31.02 990 'Ammonium sulphate' the following:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Country
31.02 990	Ammonium sulphate and ammonium sulphate nitrate	All countries

The First Schedule of this Order relates to the Federation of Malaysia. The Second Schedule of this Order relates to the States of Malaya. All items contained in these schedules are subject to special licensing (except on deletion) when imported into the specified areas from the countries shown.

EDB Ext. 468, 401 and 469

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* of September 9, 1971 published Customs Duties Amendments Nos. 10, 11 and 12 all of which amend the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order, 1968 as follows (i) tariff headings Nos. 51.01 100 and 73.36 100 are deleted and replaced by the following:

Heading No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation common tariff
51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale:		
110	of synthetic fibres, texturised yarn	Lb	15% or 40 cts on gross weight whichever is the higher
190	of synthetic fibres, other than texturised yarn	Lb	Nil
73.36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gasrings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated and parts thereof, of iron or steel:		
	Gas operated:		
110	bunsen burners	Value	15% (p)
190	other	Value	35% or $10 each whichever is the higher (p)

(ii) the following is a new tariff heading:

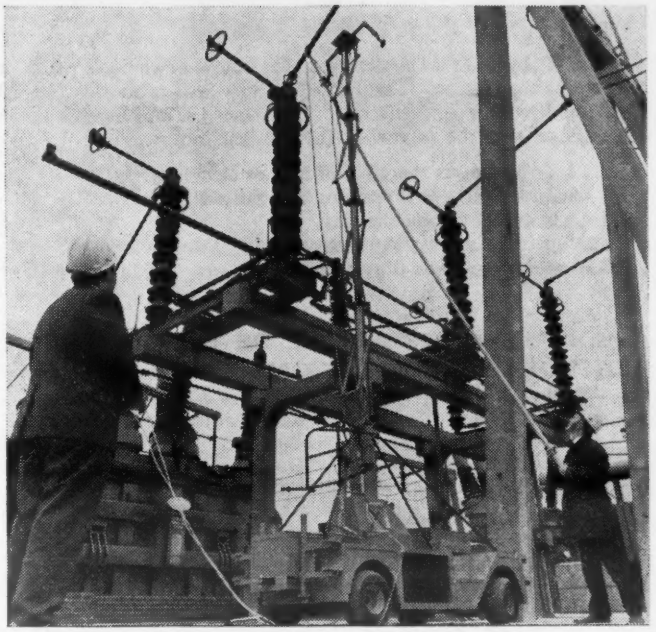
Heading No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation common tariff
83.05	Fittings for loose-leaf binders, for files or for stationery books, of base metal; letter clips, paper clips, staples, indexing tags, and similar stationery goods, of base metal:		
200	Paper clips	Value	30 cts per lb (p)

(iii) the rates of duty for heading No. 66.01 100, 66.01 900, 76.02 900 76.06 000, 76.08 100, 76.08 200, 76.08 900, 85.12 400, 87.06 930 and 97.04 110 are amended and the new rates are shown below:

Heading No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation common tariff
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas):		
100	covered with silk, cotton, or fabric of man-made fibres	Doz.	15% or 90 cts each whichever is the higher
900	other	Doz.	15% or 90 cts each whichever is the higher
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire:		
900	Other	Ton	20%
76.06 000	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of, aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium	Cwt.	20%
76.08	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, balustrades, pillars and columns), of aluminium; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of aluminium:		
100	Door and window frames, and casements	Ton	35%
200	Doors	Ton	35% or $6 each whichever is the higher
900	Other	Ton	35%
85.12 400	Electric smoothing irons	No.	35% or $5 whichever is the higher (p)
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:		
	Other:		
930	exhaust pipes and silencer system	Value	20% (p)
97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table-tennis requisites):		
	Playing cards:		
110	in packs of 4 suits of 13 cards each	Doz. pks.	$12

(p) = Extends to Penang

EDB Ext. 468, 401, 469



First prize in an international competition for outstanding design of vehicles powered by lead batteries has been won by Harbilt Electric Trucks and Vehicles of Market Harborough. The competition was sponsored by lead development associations throughout the world and the results were announced at the International Lead Conference held recently in Hamburg. Designed in association with engineers of the North-West Region of the Central Electricity Generating Board, the new vehicle overcomes the problem of earthing overhead connections in a sub-station for maintenance purposes. Fifty-five of these vehicles have already been ordered by the Northern Regions of the CEGB; as the problems it has been designed to overcome are common to electricity supply industries throughout the world a large number of orders are expected from other regions in the United Kingdom and for export.

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Australia

TARIFF CHANGES: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs tariff proposals No. 20 (1971) which came into effect on September 17, and include those consequent upon the following Tariff Board inquiries into:

(*a*) Chain and parts therefor, of iron or steel
(*b*) Chain and chains (Dumping and Subsidies Act)
(*c*) Lightweight cotton sheeting,
and the Special Advisory Authority inquiry into
(*d*) Woven man-made fibre fabrics.

AMENDMENTS OF PART II. OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-71

Tariff item	Goods	Rate of duty: General	Rate of duty: Preferential
Omit sub-item 39.03.6, insert the following sub-item:			
'39.03.6	– Profile shapes of celluloid; planar forms, as follows: (*a*) coated with an adhesive; (*b*) unsensitised prepared positive transfer media of a kind used for the photo-copying of documents by the image transfer process; (*c*) of celluloid; (*d*) of cellulose acetate; (*e*) of cellulose acetate butyrate; (*f*) of non-cellular regenerated cellulose; or (*g*) of vulcanised fibre, not being goods falling within sub-item 39.03.2, 39.03.3 or 39.03.5	7½%	Free'
Omit item 39.07, insert the following item:			
'39.07	* Goods made of materials of a kind described in an item included in items 39.01 to 39.06 (inclusive):		
39.07.1	– Goods not being goods falling within a succeeding sub-item in this item:		
39.07.11	– – Goods, viz.: (*a*) of polymers or copolymers of the vinyl chloride type; (*b*) of polymers or copolymers of the styrene type; (*c*) of phenoplasts or aminoplasts; (*d*) of epoxy resins; (*e*) pilches; (*f*) coats, including overcoats; (*g*) blinds; (*h*) curtains; (*i*) air mattresses; (*j*) wading pools; or (*k*) bags other than of ethylene polymers or copolymers or of regenerated cellulose	40%	30%
39.07.12	– – Goods, viz.: (*a*) of polymers or copolymers of the ethylene type; or (*b*) of polymers or copolymers of the propylene type	30%	20%
39.07.19	– – Of other materials	20%	10%
39.07.2	– Goods specified in paragraphs 39.07.21 to 39.07.29 (inclusive):		
39.07.21	– – Bags of polymers or copolymers of the ethylene type, having a value not exceeding $0.333 per lb.	$0.10 per lb.	$0.10 per lb., less 10%
39.07.22	– – Pilches having a value not exceeding $0.175 each	$0.07 each	$0.07 each less 10%
39.07.23	– – Coats, including overcoats, having a value not exceeding $1.25 each	$0.50 each	$0.50 each less 10%
39.07.24	– – Curtains having a value not exceeding $0.25 per sq. yd.	$0.10 per sq. yd.	$0.10 per sy. yd, less 10%
39.07.25	– – Blinds having a value not exceeding $0.50 per sq. yd.	$0.20 per sq.	$0.20 per sq. yd., less 10%
39.07.26	– – Air mattresses having a value not exceeding $0.75 each	$0.30 each	$0.30 each less 10%
39.07.27	– – Wading pools having a value not exceeding $1.25 each	$0.50 each	$0.50 each, less 10%
39.07.28	– – Sausage casings	Free	Free
39.07.29	– – Floor coverings; wall coverings, being tiles none of which exceeds 400 sq. in. in area	45%	35%

Insert the following note to Chapter 50:
'The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-items 50.09.3 and 50.10.2, that is to say, goods that—
(*a*) were in transit to Australia on August 9, 1971; and
(*b*) are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation'.

After sub-item 50.09.2 insert the following sub-item:			
'50.09.3	– Fabrics containing less than 50% by weight of silk or waste silk and not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item in this item or goods specified in the note to this Chapter	$0.038 per sq. yd., and a temporary duty of $0.15 per sq. yd.	Free, and a temporary duty of $0.15 per sq. yd.'.
After sub-item 50.10.1 insert the following sub-item:			
'50.10.2	– Fabrics containing less than 50% by weight of noil silk and not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, not printed, not being goods specified in the note to this Chapter	$0.038 per sq. yd., and a temporary duty of $0.15 per sq. yd.	Free, and a temporary duty of $0.15 per sq. yd.'.

After note 4 to Chapter 51 insert the following note:
'5. The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-item 51.04.9, that is to say, goods that—
(*a*) were in transit to Australia on August 9, 1971; and
(*b*) are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation.'.

Omit sub-item 51.04.9, insert the following sub-item:			
'51.04.9	– Other	55%, or, if higher, $0.20 per sq. yd.; or as an alternative, if lower, $0.50 per sq. yd.: and, except in respect of goods specified in note 5 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0.10 per sq. yd.	52½%, or, if higher, $0.18 per sq. yd.; or as an alternative, if lower, $0.48 per sq. yd.: and, except in respect of goods specified in note 5 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0.10 per sq. yd.'

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Tariff item	Goods	Rate of duty General	Preferential
Omit paragraph 55.09.52, insert the following paragraph:			
'55.09.52	– – Fabrics of a kind suitable for use as bed sheeting, pillow casing or bolster casing or for use in the making up of bed sheets, pillow cases or bolster cases, not being goods that are printed, have a raised nap, or fall within paragraph 55.09.51:		
55.09.521	– – – As prescribed by by-law	To and including 31 December 1971—¼% From and including January 1, 1972—Free	Free
55.09.522	– – – Weighing less than 3.5 oz. per square yard	30%	To and including December 31, 1971—29½%. From and including January 1, 1972x30%
55.09.529	– – – Other	55%, or, if lower, $0.25 per sq. yd.	52½%, or, if lower, $0.25 per sq. yd. less 2½%'.
After note 2 to Chapter 56 insert the following note:			
	'3. The following goods are specified for the purposes of paragraph 56.07.99, that is to say, goods that— (*a*) were in transit to Australia on August 9, 1971; and (*b*) are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation'.		
Omit paragraph 56.07.99, insert the following paragraphs:			
'56.07.93	– – Fabrics that— (*a*) weigh less than 3.8 oz. per sq. yd.; and (*b*) consist of a mixture of fibres of discontinuous or waste polyester and cotton	55%, or, if higher, $0.20 per sq. yd.; or, as an alternative, if lower, $0.50 per sq. yd.	52½%, or, if higher, $0.18 per sq. yd.; or as an alternative, if lower, $0.48 per sq. yd.
56.07.99	– – Other	55%, or if, higher, $0.20 per sq. yd.; or as an alternative, if lower, $0.50 per sq. yd.; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 3 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0.10 per sq. yd.	52½%, or, if higher, $0.18 per sq. yd.; or, as an alternative, if lower, $0.48 per sq. yd.; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 3 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0.10 per sq. yd.'.
Omit item 73.29, insert the following item:			
'73.29	* Chain and parts therefor, of iron or steel:		
73.29.1	– Sprocket chain or conveyor chain, and parts therefor	35%	25%
73.29.9	– Other	25%	17½%

EDB Ext. 401, 468/9

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON PROCESSING AND PRINTING OF FILM: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question (*a*) whether assistance should be accorded the film processing and printing industry in Australia in relation to imports of goods of a kind falling within tariff items 37.04 to 37.07 (inclusive) and (b) if so found, then what is the nature and extent of the assistance that should be accorded, having regard to the undesirability to impede by tariffs or quota restrictions the importation into Australia of films listed in Annexe C to the United Nations Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials and now admissible into Australia free of customs duty. This reference has been made as a result of Departmental representations and those from Australian motion picture film laboratories. Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable, may be obtained from Export Data Branch, Ext. 401, 468 or 469. This matter has been reported by the British High Commission in Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than October 27, 1971. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division quoting reference No. CRE 1797/71.

CRE Ext. 2318, 2319

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON LAWN SPRINKLERS, ELECTRIC FURNACES, WELDING EQUIPMENT, ETC.: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred the following questions to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report: whether assistance should be accorded the production of lawn sprinklers, being garden or field irrigators (formerly tariff item 84.21.51, now 84.21.7) and industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, ovens and induction and dielectric heating equipment; electric welding, brazing and soldering machines and apparatus and similar electric machines and apparatus for cutting (tariff item 85.11). This reference is of Departmental origin and is supplementary to the Tariff Board inquiries on the Review of Chapter 84 which were published in *Trade and Industry* on June 16. Details of the tariff items may be obtained from Export Data Branch, Ext. 401, 468 or 469.

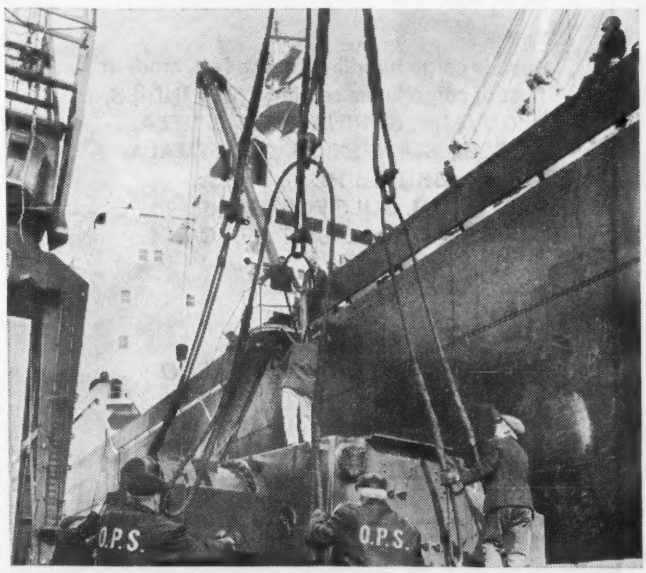
This matter has been reported by the British High Commission in Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than October 27, 1971. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference No. CRE 1798/71.

CRE Ext 2318/9

Fiji

PESTICIDE REGULATIONS 1971: A copy of the Fijian Pesticide Regulations which cover registration and the labelling of pesticides offered for sale has been received in Export Data Branch.

EDB Ext. 401, 468/9



Ocean Port Services' quay hands fixing the wire slings on to the eight slinging points of a 53-ton compressor prior to lifting it on board the cargo liner 'Prometheus' at Vittoria Dock, Birkenhead. The compressor, which was manufactured by Ingersoll Rand, is being shipped to Korea where it will be installed in a new chemical plant being built at Ulsan.

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Mexico

IMPORT DUTY AND TARIFF AMENDMENTS: A number of alterations have been made to the Mexican rates of import duty and also to the Tariff. The affected Tariff numbers, as amended, are set out as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty Specific	+ Ad val
14.03.A.002	Palm fibres	Free	6%
14.03.A.999	Other	Free	22%
20.06.A.002	Pistachio with shell	Free	60%
20.06.A.003	Pistachio without shell	Free	60%
29.13.D.021	Hydrochlorate of 3-metoxy (1-hydroxi-1-phenylisopropyl amino) propio-phenone	Free	35%
29.23.A.999	Other	Free	20%
29.34.A.999	Other	Free	30%
29.36.A.008	N-Acetylsulphanilamide	Free	15%
29.41.A.025	Carbenoxalone base or its salts	Free	35%
29.44.A.999	Others	Free	20%
35.03.A.001	Powdered industrial gelatin	Free	19%
35.03.A.002	Edible gelatin	Free	26%
35.03.A.003	Deleted		
35.03.A.004	Industrial gelatin or isinglass	Free	19%
35.03.A.006	Gelatin of high purity, for photographic use	Free	17%
35.03.A.009	Pharmaceutical grade gelatin	Free	17%
39.01.B.999	Others	Free	70%
39.01.B.023	Epoxy or ethoxyline resins	Free	32%
39.02.D.016	Polystyrene film, without lampblack when it is shown to the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit that it is not produced or cannot be replaced by those produced in the country	Free	25%
41.01.A.012	Of equine	Free	12%
62.05.A.005	Iron-clad vests	Free	25%
70.08.A.003	Windscreens	Free	42%
70.08.A.006	Tempered glass, plain or with patterns, with a termic resistance below or equal to 250° centigrade	Free	43%
76.16.A.017	Bobbins spools recognised for exclusive use in the textile industry	Free	11%
77.03.A.001	Deleted		
77.03.A.002	Anodes	Free	25%
77.03.A.999	Others	Free	90%
84.63.E.012	Flexible couplings weighing up to 250 kilos	Free	30%
84.63.E.013	Flexible couplings weighing more than 250 kilos	Free	26%
84.63.E.999	Others	Free	63%
85.19.B.011	Circuit breakers of 220 kilovolts or more of tension with whatever breaking capacity and whatever nominal current	$1.50	80%
85.19.B.012	Circuit breakers of 220 kilovolts or more of tension with any breaking capacity and any nominal current when shown to the Minister of Finance and Public Credit that they are not produced in the country nor can they be replaced by those produced in the country	$0.30	8%
85.26.A.021	With one or more perforations, formed by paper strips and phenolic resins, oilskin and/or polythene	Free	25%
85.26.A.999	Others	Free	67%
87.14.C.003	Axles mounted with wheels, brakes, of trailers or semi-trailers	Free	32%
87.14.C.999	Others	Free	48%
90.28.A.017	Deleted		
90.28.A.018	Deleted		
90.28.A.019	Deleted		
90.28.A.999	Others	Free	25%
90.28.B.029	Disappearing filament thermocouples for measuring the temperature of metallic smelting baths	Free	25%
90.28.B.039	Apparatus for detecting faults, except that in 90.28.B.032	Free	12%
90.28.B.058	Thermometers	Free	25%
90.28.B.059	Densimeters	Free	10%
90.28.B.060	Pyrometers	Free	25%
90.28.B.061	Apparatus for measuring roughness and/or corrugation	Free	12%
90.28.B.999	Others	Free	30%
90.29.A.022	Expendable cartridges, when they have a thermoelectric counterpart	Free	25%
90.29.A.023	Recognisable as being designed exclusively for the goods in 90.28.B.058	Free	25%
90.29.A.999	Others	Free	37%
92.12.A.005	Magnetic tapes	Free	25%
92.12.A.006	Magnetic tapes in cartridge	Free	25%
92.12.A.011	Magnetic tapes when proved to the Directorate-General of Financial Studies that they are recognisable as being designed exclusively for electronic computers	Free	10%
97.03.A.030	Educational toys	Free	25%
97.07.A.001	Fish hooks	Free	10%
97.07.A.006	Baits or artificial decoys for fishing even when presented with hooks	Free	20%
97.07.A.999	Others	Free	20%

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Honduras Republic

FEES PAYABLE FOR THE ANALYSIS AND REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED FOOD: Honduras Republic Decree No. 474 of November 15, 1969, which laid down public health regulations and

related topics of analysis and registration for the control of foodstuffs is being stringently enforced. Copies of this Decree are available from Tariff Section. In addition fees for the analysis and registration of imported goods are now being charged. However, no further details of these fees are yet available.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Argentina

BAN ON IMPORTS: Further to the notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of September 30, copies of a free translation of Argentine law 19242, banning imports until October 31, are now available.

The Argentine Press reports the publication of a resolution establishing the method of applying for exemptions from the ban as provided for in Article 3 of the law. This resolution has not yet been published officially, but apparently applications from Argentine importers must be made to the Direccion Nacional de Industria stating the description, classification, quantity and value of the goods concerned, together with details of consumption for the first six months of 1971, stocks on hand at the time of the application and where such stocks are deposited. If the authorities agree the ban is causing grave problems for the goods in question, they will issue a certificate, signed by the Sub-Secretary of Industry, which authorises importation.

CRE Ext. 2287

Peru

TARIFF HEADING REWRITTEN: Peruvian Supreme Resolution No. 277-71-EF/70 of August 24, 1971 alters the sub-headings of Peruvian tariff number 98.08 (typewriter ribbons and similar ribbons; ink-pads) as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Rate of duty Gold Soles	Ad val cif
p98.08.1.01	Typewriter ribbons of cotton, up to 13 mm. in width	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.1.02	Ditto, of synthetic textile fibres, up to 13 mm. in width	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.1.03	Ditto, of plastic materials	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.1.99	Other types of typewriter ribbon	KL	60.00	60%
p98.08.2.01	Inked ribbons for other uses, of cotton up to 13 mm. in width	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.2.02	Ditto, of synthetic textile fibres, up to 13 mm. in width	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.2.03	Ditto, of plastic materials	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.2.99	Other types of inked ribbon	KL	60.00	60%
98.08.9.01	Ink-pads	KL	20.00	60%

KL = Kilogram legal weight
p = Prohibited

EDB Ext. 474, 476 or 7312

Brazil

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Resolution No. 1087 of September 9, 1971 and Resolution Nos. 1082 and 1083 of September 1, 1971 of the Brazil Customs Policy Council in some cases alter the rate of duty and in others the tariff sub-headings of part or all of the following Brussels nomenclature numbers:

07.01 12.07 12.08 29.01 29.04 32.05 32.08 38.08
38.12 39.01 39.07 40.14 42.03 61.01 71.02 73.24
73.40 85.15 91.01 92.12 94.04

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

United States

DOCK STRIKES WEST COAST PORTS: As at October 8, the United States courts have ordered the West Coast ports dockers back to work for a period of 10 days. This is to give the courts time to hear further arguments before deciding whether to invoke the full 80-day cooling-off period under the Taft-Hartley Act requested by President Nixon. East and Gulf Ports: it is reported that President Nixon will not move to intervene in the East and Gulf port dockers strike until the two sides have had a chance of further negotiations. The strike has been effective since October 1, with only a few ports in Texas and the Great Lakes ports still operating.

Canada

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: The Canadian Department of Transport have issued an extensive list of proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations, intended to become effective on January 1, 1972. Interested persons may make representations concerning the proposed amendments to reach the Canadian Department not later than November 17. Copies of the proposed amendments are available to British exporters on application to Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE Ext. 2629

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT LAW, 1956: The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above law— Stuffed toys and other toy novelties. A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* of August 12, 1971, page 311. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (P.O. Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, P.O. Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

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